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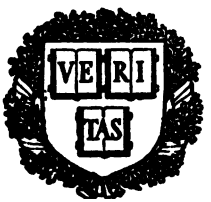

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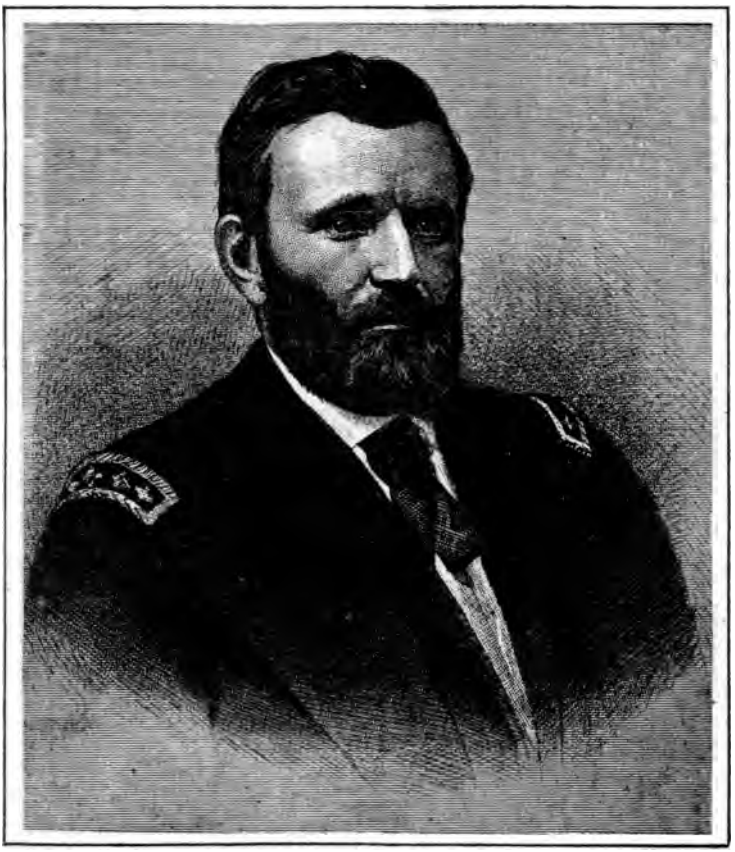

GENERAL ULYSSES S. GRANT.

MEMORIAL LIFE

OF

GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT,

WITH BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF

LINCOLN, JOHNSON, HAYES, GARFIELD, ARTHUR,

HIS ASSOCIATES IN THE GOVERNMENT.

Including a Record of the Principal Events and Experiences of the War.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

WEBSTER HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

COMPILED AND EDITED BY

STEPHEN M. ALLEN,

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BOSTON, 1889.

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INTRODUCTION.

The difficulties appearing to the mind of the Editor of this memorial of GEN. GRANT, as the work went on, were not only great, but numerous. So new and strange were the emergencies of the war, and so wonderful the development of GRANT'S military genius, and character, that the whole country was constantly taken by surprise. This gave rise to a great deal of jealousy on the part of his military associates, whom he outranked, as well as on the part of their friends who were in the government's employ, and who felt themselves masters of the civil conduct of the war. A very mixed history was the consequence. It became almost impossible to discriminate between the truth and falsehood of the record. This led to a long and careful examination of the facts, and the result has been the adoption of the text of the *press* as the safest guide for a memorial volume. When the work of arrangement was accomplished, it was found that in most cases the press accounts were not only accurate but remarkably well written, better than they could be if rewritten, and therefore they have been extensively adopted verbatim. The dedication of the work therefore should be to the PRESS OF THE UNITED STATES. From some papers

more than others the copy has been literally taken. Among these are the New York Times, New York Herald, San Francisco Chronicle, Baltimore American, Philadelphia Times, Boston Journal, Boston Daily Advertiser, Boston Post, Boston Globe, Boston Evening Traveller, and extensively from the Boston Herald, containing a very able and accurate article written by Capt. F. H. Buffum, to whom especial thanks are returned for opportunities for examination of his original notes and data. Another of the comrades of General Grant has been elected President of the United States—General Benjamin Harrison, who served so faithfuly in the war and subsequently with such marked success in the legislative department of the government, —like his illustrious grandfather, has been chosen by the people to preside over the nation for the next four years. He brings to the position the valuable experience of both father and grandfather, which, added to his own, cannot fail to satisfy a grateful people, who are marching on under the banner of such civil progress in government as the history of the world has never before witnessed.

The Editor, with the assistance of Miss A. A. Chevaillier, has endeavored to make this volume a most proper and interesting one for libraries for the public, as well as for soldiers of the Grand Army who desire to get, in a condensed form, the account of the battles in which they were engaged, and in which their lives were also imperiled.

S. M. A.

DUXBURY, Jan. 1, 1889.

BIRTH PLACES

OF

Grant, Lincoln, and Harrison.

I.

THE lives of great men, entwined as they have been in the past, with all the progressive principles of successive nationalities, would seem in the present and future generation to have a broader and more general influence than in ages gone by. Until the present century most of the valuable work of statesmen and military generals has been carried forward to the masses by tradition, who now, through the skill and activity of the press, read and think for themselves. If there is not so much personal reverence and respect for individual accomplishment as in the past, there is now certainly more general appreciation of distinguished truth in whatever form it may be brought home to the common mind, and thus it can be carried forward in the future with more signal universal effect through all the spheres of human progress. Most of the great generals and statesmen of the world have either come up from the people through humble life of hardships and suffering, or if born in affluence have been, from one cause or another, subjected to want and suffering, which has developed great and good principles

within them before they become illustrious through any acts of their own. This has been the case with our own distinguished men, from the early settlement of the country down to the present day, and these have not been confined to any particular location; from the more cultivated East to the far West. The valley of the Ohio has furnished three Presidents of the United States, two of them native born to that territory. Gen. Harrison, though first seeing the light in Virginia, early removed to the West, taking up his residence at North Bend on the Ohio River, where his remains now repose, and his tomb is visible and an object of great interest to travelers by steamboat on the river. Abraham Lincoln was born near the Ohio in Kentucky, but in 1816 removed to Spencer Co., Indiana, where at the time of Gen. Grant's birth, two hundred and fifty miles further up, he, as a boy thirteen years of age, was toiling on a back-woods farm, subject to all the privations of a pioneer's life. The population of the valley of the Ohio was then small, Louisville and Cincinnati being the principal towns, and the whole of the Northwest was comparatively a wilderness.

The territory upon which the three Presidents were so early associated along the banks of the Ohio River is in many respects among the most interesting on the American Continent. Geologically, there is nothing like it. Taking its rise in New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia, with the waters of the Alleghany and Monongahela Rivers, where the character of the great coal fields change from the upheaved anthracite to the regular laid strata of the bitumen, the river gradually falls for five hundred miles, cutting down through the rock and coal, measures some fifteen hundred feet at Point Pleasant and Cincinnati; and reaching down to the saline formation

where the sea-coral and shell, always visible, become the base of the strata, the coal fields being left some two hundred miles behind. Following down to North Bend there is not much change in the bed of the strata, which at Louisville begins again to rise to the second lime-stone formation, which is coincident with that of Niagara Falls, while the coal measures appear again a few miles above Spencer Co., so long the residence of President Lincoln. Gen. Grant was born, as much over and upon a coral and shell rock formed in the bed of the ocean, as was the Sandwich Islander or the inhabitants of the shores of India. This depression or cut in the strata of the rock forms, as it were, a denudated pit some 400 miles long cut by the slow etchings of time's resistless chisel, defying all the science of geology to determine when or how it was formed, but proving a great contrast with the sudden upheavals of the earth's surface in other places, for this must have been slowly done. Whether the constitution and character of great men are in any way influenced by the physical condition of the soil on which they were born gives a problem for deep speculative study.

At Point Pleasant on the Ohio River, twenty-five miles above Cincinnati, on the 27th of April, 1822, Hiram Ulysses Grant was born. He was the eldest of six children of Jesse R. and Hannah Simpson Grant.

The lineage of Gen. Grant was good; combining some of the earliest and purest blood, and hardy and patriotic citizenship of New England. Noah Grant, his great grandfather, and a brother Solomon, were commissioned officers from Connecticut in the French and Indian War, and were both killed in 1756. His grandfather, Noah Grant, was a soldier of the Revolution. His father and mother's father were born in Pennsylvania. The former was a

tanner by trade and removed to Georgetown soon after his son's birth. The usual hardships of an early frontier life were experienced by Ulysses during his boyhood at Georgetown. Natural and inherent instinct turned his mind and his boyish ambition to military life, and at seventeen he was admitted to the Military Academy at West Point, through the kind solicitation of the Hon. Thos. L. Harmer, the Congressman of his district. Through a mistake he was registered as Ulysses S. Grant, which name he ever afterwards bore. In 1843 he graduated from West Point, No. 21 in a class of 39 members, he was attached as Brevet Second Lieutenant to the Fourth Infantry, which after various garrison service joined Gen. Zachary Taylor's army, assembling in Texas two years later. In the spring of 1846 war with Mexico broke out and Grant, then a full Second Lieutenant, took part with his regiment in many of Taylor's operations and also in Scott's campaign, from the siege of Vera Cruz to the capture of the City of Mexico. He participated in every battle of the Mexican War except Buena Vista. For gallantry at Molino del Rey he was brevetted First Lieutenant, and for gallantry at Chapultepec, Captain. His brigade commander, Col. Garland, spoke of him in the following words: "I must not omit to call attention to Lieut. Grant, Fourth Infantry, who acquitted himself most nobly, upon several occasions, under my own observation." Two days after the surrender of the Mexican capital, his commission as First Lieutenant was dated Sept. 16, 1847. Seven years of garrison life at Atlantic, Pacific and lake stations followed. He was married in 1848 to Miss Julia T. Dent, of St. Louis, sister of Lieut. Frederick T. Dent, a West Point man. He had been Quartermaster of the Fourth Infantry in the Mexican War and again served in

that capacity for four years, until promoted to the Captaincy in 1853. He resigned from the army the following Summer, July 31, 1854. Nearly seven years of civil life ensued, while he was engaged successively as a farmer at Gravois, near St. Louis, a real estate agent in St. Louis, and finally became an assistant of his father and brother in the leather business at Galena, Ill., where the outbreak of the Civil War found him.

II.

His Early Struggles in the War.

Ten days after the fall of Fort Sumter Capt. Grant went to the State Capital at Springfield, and offered for service a company of his townsmen which he had drilled. "Gov. Yates, however, considering him worthy of something better than a mustering officer of volunteers, commissioned him a month later, Colonel of the Twenty-First Illinois Infantry, to date from June 17, 1861. Hardly had Col. Grant joined Gen. Fremont's department in Missouri when he was appointed, Aug. 7, one of the new Brigadier-Generals of Volunteers, to date from May 17. He was assigned by Fremont to the charge of the district of Southeast Missouri, including the important region around Cairo, where, on the 4th of September, he established his headquarters and immediately seized Paducah, at the junction of the Tennessee with the Ohio. This he did on the 6th of September, having learned only the day before that Polk, the Confederate General, had occupied Columbus and threatened Paducah." This first important act in the career of Grant as a general officer singularly typified what was to follow. It was on

the 5th, as we have seen, that he heard of Polk's advance to Columbus and Hickman, below Cairo. He instantly notified both Gen. Fremont at St. Louis and the Kentucky Legislature at Frankfort of this movement, and soon after sent another dispatch to Fremont: "I am getting ready to go to Paducah, will start at 6.30 o'clock." This he followed with a third notification to Fremont: "I am now nearly ready for Paducah, should not telegram arrive preventing the movement." As no reply came from St. Louis at 10.30 o'clock that night he was off, with two gunboats, two regiments and a light battery. "He reached Paducah the next morning at 8.30 o'clock, and entered the town without firing a gun. Gen. Tilghman and a few Confederate recruits hurrying off at his approach. Leaving a garrison in the place he started back at noon for Cairo, where he found Fremont's permission to take Paducah, 'if he felt strong enough,' and also a reminder, soon after from the same source, that Brigadiers ought not to communicate with State authorities except through the Major-General commanding." Still, the Kentucky Legislature did not take ill this friendly communication from Grant, which seemed to confidently call for patriotic action on its part. It passed a resolution that "Kentucky expects the Confederate or Tennessee troops to be withdrawn from her soil unconditionally." Kentucky thus committed herself to a demand which was not heeded by the Confederates, and as a State she afterwards cast her lot with the Union. The noteworthy feature of this Paducah affair was its exhibition of Grant's promptitude, his willingness to take responsibility, and his instinct not to suffer the delay of others to interfere with the progress of his own plans. Four days later he gave a second proof of aggressive energy in an unheeded hint to the commander:

"If it was discretionary with me, with a little addition to my present force, I would take Columbus," which he wished to do in the Fall of 1861, but was unable to get permission for the attempt. His genius and another's stupidity were conspicuously exhibited in this offer and refusal. Gen. Grant's first engagement was the battle of Belmont. The fight was not, however, of his own planning; he was sent down the river as a diversion to prevent rebel troops from leaving Polk to reënforce Price, who was confronting Fremont. Grant accomplished what he was ordered to do. Although the battle of Belmont has been criticized as a defeat for Grant, the effect upon the troops was of the best. They had been restive under long inaction, and the idea was gaining ground that the Union Commander dare not meet the enemy. Grant knew that a battle was quite essential to the morals of the army, and went into a fight which he might have avoided, for the benefit of the whole Western Army, and on that field of Belmont, Nov. 7, 1861, he fought his way from the landing and afterwards fought back to his transports and accomplished all that was set to his task by the General commanding. A wonderful effect was produced on the troops engaged by Gen. Grant's personal gallantry and the coolness and courage he displayed while under fire. Immediately after the battle of Belmont Gen. Halleck unwisely superseded Fremont. In January, 1862, Grant, acting upon a report to him of Gen. C. F. Smith, recommended to Halleck the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson. Halleck condemned the project, and for the time it was given up, but Grant again wrote to him urging the capture of Fort Henry, and when Commodore Foote had also sent a letter to Halleck urging the same point, the latter finally consented. Grant did his part, and without

any delay or fuss Fort Henry changed its flag. About this time he initiated a system which was of vast importance to the army, and which has ever since the war been of incalculable service to the country. Mr. Markland, the chief of the postal service in Grant's Army, says: "On the way to Fort Henry, on the headquarters' steamer, New Uncle Sam, knowing that I was an officer of the Post Office Department, he suggested to me, or rather inquired, if it were not possible to keep the mail up to the army and to take the soldiers' letters home. On my answering that I thought that this could be done, he gave me that branch of the service, and from that beginning sprung the great army mail service of the War, and to Gen. Grant the credit of originating that service belongs. The army mail service developed the fact that the mails could be distributed in railway cars going at the rate of thirty miles an hour. In wagons, ambulances, and even on horseback mails were frequently distributed and delivered under the murderous fire of the enemy, and it may be said that the perfect railway mail service of today is the outgrowth of the army mail service." In this case Geh. Grant accomplished for the mail service what Gen. Hermon Haupt succeeded in doing for railroad transportation.

III.

Siege of Fort Donelson.

Gen. Grant was the first officer to propose the capture of Fort Donelson on the Cumberland, and in the attack on Fort Donelson Grant entirely outstripped the vacillating enterprises and makeshifts of Halleck, and yet he was sure-footed and never rash. Gen. Grant led 30,000 troops to

the siege of Donelson (one of the strongest forts in the entire theatre of war) and did not sit down to wait for Providence or starvation to assure what an army was intended to accomplish. After fierce fighting the fort surrendered on Feb. 16. When Grant invested the fort the rebel garrison largely exceeded the force of the besiegers. The generalship of Grant was conspicuous, and on the afternoon of the 15th of February, when the Union right had been crumbled by a desperate assault of the enemy and the army was supposed to be defeated, Grant never flinched but made new dispositions, speedily utilized his entire force and said to his discouraged troops: "Whichever party first attacks now will whip, and the Rebels will have to be very quick now if they beat me." "Napoleon's rapid change of plan on the arrival of Dessaix at Marengo was no more wise or successful for him than was Grant's on this occasion, and the result was personally to him, as was that to the Conqueror of Italy." Gen. Lew Wallace, after describing the repulse on the right in Grant's absence, goes on to say: "Just then Gen. Grant rode up to where Gen. McClernand and I were in conversation. He was almost unattended. In his hand there were some papers which looked like telegrams. Wholly unexcited, he saluted and received the salutations of his subordinates. Proceeding at once to business, he directed them to retire their command to the heights, out of cannon range, and throw up works. Reënforcements were en route, he said, and it was advisable to await their coming. He was then informed of the mishap to the first division, and that the road to Charlotte was open to the enemy." In every great man's career there is a crisis exactly similar to that which now overtook Gen. Grant, and it cannot be better described than as a crucial test of his nature. A mediocre

person would have accepted the news as an argument for persistence in his resolution to enter upon a siege. Had Gen. Grant done so it is very probable his history would have been then and there concluded.

"Few generals would have approved of the abandonment of the siege of Mantua, but it saved Napoleon a defeat then and gained him the three battles on the shores of Lake Garda, and secured the final taking of the city he had so suddenly left."

Gen. Grant's admirers and detractors are alike invited to study him at this precise juncture. It cannot be doubted that he saw with painful distinctness the effect of the disaster to his right wing. His face flushed slightly and with a sudden grip he crushed the papers in his hand. But in an instant these signs of disappointment or hesitation cleared away, and in his ordinary quiet voice he said, addressing himself to both officers, "Gentlemen, the position on the right must be retaken," with that he turned and galloped off. The war had been in progress for nearly a year, and Fort Donelson was the first signal, unmixed, satisfactory triumph for the Union arms. Grant's answer to Buckner's offer to capitulate at once became one of the classical expressions of the war and stirred a wide-spread enthusiasm. "No terms other than an unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted; I propose to move immediately upon your works." This victory was of the greatest value to the army, and almost essential to the popular maintenance of the war. There was a directness, a bulldog aggressiveness about this campaign which was refreshing and which supplied a standard. From the ramparts of Fort Donelson there is vantage ground, from which to study the military career of Ulysses S. Grant. Donelson did not make him great, it merely discovered

his greatness and disclosed the splendid possibilities within him. He had proved himself a strategist, unfolded brilliant abilities as a tactician and had won the laurel of a magnificent fighter.

Few men, conscious of the merit of their plan and seeing how important they were to the success of the campaign, would have put up with the slander and detraction that was thrown at Gen. Grant at this time. His superior officer was his worst enemy, and had it not been for the good sense of President Lincoln, who sustained Grant at this trying moment, he might have been entirely overthrown by his jealous enemies. It was not to be, however, for the prudence, patriotism and discretion of Gen. Grant prevented such a calamity.

IV.

West Tennessee, and Jealousy of Superiors.

Immediately after the capture of Fort Donelson Major-General Grant assumed the command of a new and more important military district, that of West Tennessee, embracing all the territory between the Tennessee and Mississippi Rivers, from Cairo as far south as the State line of Mississippi. He was anxious to deal the Rebellion another telling blow, and told Halleck that he was "ready for any move the General Commanding may suggest." On the 1st of March Halleck, with his usual caution, wrote to Grant: "It will be better to retreat than to seek a general battle. Avoid any engagement with strong forces." At the same time giving detailed instructions for Grant to move the whole command from the Cumberland back to the Tennessee. Grant promptly put the army in motion,

and on the 4th was again at Fort Henry, transferring his headquarters there from Fort Donelson. On the 3rd of March, without a word of explanation to Grant, Halleck had sent the following dispatch to the General-in-Chief at Washington: "I have had no communication with Gen. Grant for more than a week. He left his command without my authority and went to Nashville. His army seems to be as much demoralized by the victory of Fort Donelson as was that of the Potomac by the defeat at Bull Run. It is hard to censure a successful general immediately after a victory, but I think he really deserves it. I can get no returns, no information of any kind from him. Satisfied with his victory, he sits down and enjoys it without any regard to the future. I am worn out and tired by this neglect and inefficiency. C. F. Smith is almost the only officer equal to the emergency."

The next day, presumably on authority from Washington, he telegraphed to Grant: "You will place Major-General C. F. Smith in command of expedition (up the Tennessee) and remain yourself at Fort Henry. Why do you not obey my orders and report strength and position of your commands." Grant replied: "Troops will be sent under command of Smith, as directed. I am not aware of ever having disobeyed any order from your headquarters, certainly never intended such a thing. I have reported almost daily the condition of my command and reported every position occupied. In conclusion, I would say that you may rely on my carrying out your instructions in every particular to the best of my ability." Halleck telegraphed back: "Your neglect of repeated orders to report the strength of your command has created great dissatisfaction and seriously interferes with military plans. Your going to Nashville without authority, and when your

presence with your troops was of the utmost importance, was a matter of very serious complaint at Washington, so much so that I was advised to arrest you on your return." Grant, naturally indignant, telegraphed in reply: "I have done my very best to obey orders and to carry out the interests of the service. If my course is not satisfactory remove me at once. I do not wish in any way to impede the success of our arms. I have averaged writing more than once a day since leaving Cairo, to keep you informed of my position, and it is no fault of mine if you have not received my letters. My going to Nashville was strictly intended for the good of the service and not to gratify any desire of my own. Believing seriously that I must have enemies between you and myself who are trying to impair my usefulness, I respectfully ask to be relieved from further duty in the department." Another rebuke came from Halleck and Grant renewed his application to be removed from duty, saying: "There is such a disposition to find fault with me that I again ask to be relieved from further duty until I can be placed right in the estimation of those higher in authority."

After some further sharp exchanges by telegraph, Halleck, on the 13th, replied to Grant's request to be retired: "You cannot be relieved from your command. There is no good reason for it. I am certain that all which the authorities at Washington ask is that you enforce discipline and punish the disorderly. Instead of relieving you, I wish you, as soon as your new army is in the field, to assume the immediate command and lead it on to new victories." Grant lost no time in replying: "Your last telegram places such a different phase upon my position that I will again assume command and give every effort to the success of our cause. Under the worst circumstances I

would do the same." Badeau says, "That the Secretary of War, Mr. Stanton, assured him that he never had been authorized to place Grant in arrest;" and he further adds, "That he was unable to find any record of General McClellan having, as reported by Halleck, ever directed the latter to place General Smith in command of the expedition previously assigned to Grant." It is evident that immediately after Grant had demolished Fort Donelson there was a conspiracy to drive him from the army. And only the confidence of the Secretary of War in Grant's zeal, ability and success as a commanding general kept him in the service. Grant was fully aware of the bitter fight being made against him in the rear while he was bravely whipping the Rebels in the front. Long after the war had ended the General remarked to an intimate friend: "It was only after Donelson that I began to see how important was the work that Providence had devolved upon me. And yet after Donelson I was in disgrace and under arrest, and practically without a command, because of some misunderstanding on the part of Halleck. I do not know what would have become of that had not the country interfered. You see Donelson was our first clear victory, and you will remember the enthusiasm that came with it. The country saved me from Halleck's displeasure." Grant was very much annoyed by jealous generals in the Union ranks and the unscrupulous correspondents of newspapers, and with each of his new victories their venom seemed to increase. After the fight at Shiloh, considered by military critics as the most important battle in the War, these slanderous accusations against Gen. Grant were stronger than ever. They charged that Grant had been surprised and had also been under the influence of strong drink during all of the two days' fight, and tried to persuade

the people of the North that Shiloh, instead of a victory to the Union arms, was a defeat.

Afterwards, while Grant was dealing the death-blows to the Confederacy in the Wilderness and in front of Petersburg, all the abuse that jealousy and malignity could invent was heaped upon the great General. Even in the halls of Congress these treacherous enemies of Grant had their claquers, who not only disparaged his qualifications as a soldier, but villainously assaulted his character as a private citizen. "Grant, however, had the confidence and respect of President Lincoln and of his War Minister, and Lincoln, only by common sense, saved Grant to the country. When the pressure was the greatest, Lincoln replied to those who demanded his removal: "I rather like the man; I think we'll try him a little longer." In Congress he had many warm and influential friends, most of them from the Western States, who gave Grant a manly support and checkmated all the schemes of his unscrupulous enemies. Hon. E. B. Washburne of Illinois was the most zealous of all Grant's friends on the floors of Congress, ever ready to defend him from any and all attacks, and in May, 1862, he administered to the General's assailants a stinging and merited rebuke. "When all of the circumstances are considered, the unprejudiced critic will most likely concede that no one but a really great man, one actuated by the purest loyalty and the loftiest patriotism, would have been likely to so completely subordinate himself to a martinet general in his dotage. Halleck was a defensive general; Grant was always thinking of the offensive and planning to crowd the foe."

Next came the siege of Shiloh with its two days' of blood, April, 1862. The battle began while he was absent at his headquarters at Savannah, several miles down the river. Hurrying forward, he exerted himself to inspire

confidence in his hard pushed troops. Reaching the division of Sherman, he reminded that officer of the experience at Donelson. "I saw there," he said to Sherman, "that either side was ready to give way if the other showed a bold front," and he inferred that, desperate as the present battle looked, it might have a like outcome. Undoubtedly the consciousness that Buell's army was close at hand gave him confidence, but it was also the temperament of the man which caused him to say, even when his exhausted troops had been driven to within a few hundred yards of the river, "I have not despaired of whipping the enemy yet."

With the combined armies, further reënforced by Pope, Halleck's way was easy to Corinth, which Beauregard abandoned. Pope had already taken New Madrid and Island No. 10. Fort Pillow was abandoned on the capture of Corinth. Memphis was then taken by the navy, and thus the Mississippi was open to Vicksburg. Halleck becoming General-in-Chief at Washington in July, Grant was left at Corinth in charge of the department of West Tennessee with about 60,000 men, afterward reduced about a third by reënforcements sent to Buell in Tennessee. The Confederates, in fact, had already striven to retrieve their fortunes by a bold stroke. Bragg, having first occupied Chattanooga, marched across Tennessee into Kentucky, threatening Louisville. Buell was opposing him, and to keep Grant from further reënforcing Buell Price menaced Corinth. Grant directed Rosecrans to check him, and this Rosecrans did on Sept. 19, in a battle fought at Inka, 21 miles east of Corinth. Grant then moved his headquarters to Jackson, leaving Rosecrans in command at Corinth. There Price and Van Dorn attacked Rosecrans on Oct. 3 and 4, but after a sanguinary battle were driven off with great loss.

V.

VICKSBURG AND CHATTANOOGA.

Grant now urged a campaign against Vicksburg to free the Mississippi from source to sea. It must be remembered that the movement to the south of Vicksburg, the one that was successful, was Grant's own. It was strongly opposed by Sherman and every leading officer in that army. It was made impossible to assert that Grant profited by the brains of other men. Grierson's magnificent raid was Grant's conception, and told immensely on the spirits of the army and of the country. The genius and activity displayed by Grant at this time brings to mind the scenes surrounding the "Little Corporal" at Castiglione, with their corresponding decisive effects.

Grant's brilliant campaign, with the attendant battle before environing Vicksburg, including the capture of the Capital of Mississippi, was one of the most splendid successes of the war. When the national army, by Grant's own strategic path, commanded the heights north of Vicksburg, Sherman said to his chief, "Until this moment I never thought your expedition a success; I never could see the end clearly until now. But this is a campaign; this is a success, if we never take the town." In 20 days Grant had marched 200 miles, beaten two separate armies in five different battles, captured 27 heavy cannon and 63 pieces of artillery, taken more than 6,000 prisoners and killed or wounded 6,000 Rebels in action. Yet, six weeks before this nothing but the firmness of the President saved him from being removed from his command and a political general substituted. The siege of Vicksburg was begun May 19, and on the 4th of July it was surrendered with

more than 30,000 men. The story is too familiar to call for any rehearsal. One of the leading qualities of Grant's character shone out in this hour of dazzling triumph. He sat down not an hour to the feast of glorification, but while the capitulation was being consummated he was laying new plans, making fresh combinations, and preparing to push the enemy with an energy augmented by the inspiration of victory. He set his freed army instantly in motion. The Government fully appreciated the value of Grant's magnificent service and also the splendid valor of his army. The country rose to the flood tide of exuberant joy, and Grant was now recognized as one of the leading generals of the war, if not the very chief.

Ten days after the surrender, President Lincoln wrote to him: "My Dear General,—I do not remember that you and I ever met personally. I write this now as a grateful acknowledgment for the almost inestimable service you have done the country. I wish to say a word further: When you first reached the vicinity of Vicksburg I thought you should do what you finally did—march the troops across the neck, run the batteries with the transports and then go below; and I never had any faith, except a general hope, that you knew better than I that the Yazoo Pass expedition and the like could succeed. When you got below and took Port Gibson, Grand Gulf and vicinity I thought you should go down the river and join Gen. Banks, and when you turned northward, east of the Big Black, I feared it was a mistake. I now wish to make a personal acknowledgment that you were right and I was wrong."

We have already seen that Halleck disapproved of Grant's plan for the capture of Vicksburg, but here is what he says afterward: "In boldness of plan, rapidity of

execution and brilliancy of routes, these operations will compare with those of Napoleon about Ulm." The grade of major-general in the regular army was at once conferred on Grant, and his military genius was universally recognized. He had now to confront still more arduous duties, in a far wider theatre of operations. He did all in his power to discourage trading with the Rebels as "it directly tends to strengthen the enemy." He was, however, to a considerable extent overruled in this. Again he urged the practicability of capturing Mobile, and desired leave to do so. It is believed by many that had he been permitted to carry out his ideas the war would have been shortened a year. But Halleck was not ready. Still Grant kept urging it. Sept. 19 and 20 Rosecrans was badly defeated at Chickamauga. Grant was ordered to the rescue. The next step of a general after a signal triumph is usually a critical one, and successfully develops on one side sharper criticism. The victory of Vicksburg laid upon Grant vastly heavier burdens. The defeat of Rosecrans at Chickamauga brought long cherished intentions to a climax, and all of the Western armies were united under a single head. That head was Grant. At Indianapolis he was met by Secretary of War Stanton, who brought with him the order creating the new command for Grant, and another substituting Thomas for Rosecrans in the command of the army of the Cumberland. Grant was to be allowed to make his own campaigns in his own way, which, after all, is the only way to secure success by making good individual combinations. He was at the first confronted with a herculean task. Thomas was shut up in Chattanooga by victorious Bragg, his army suffering for lack of clothing, short of rations, with starvation ahead. He had no horses to move his artillery, and, in short, was

helpless. Bragg was perfectly sure of his game, and great game it would prove to the Confederacy. Grant's tremendous energy and good strategy was shown in his relief of Thomas. He opened up a route for supplies, and in five days from his arrival in Chattanooga he had fed and clothed Thomas' army, the men had an abundance, and their spirits were raised from complete despondency to that pitch where they awaited with impatient eagerness the order to advance upon the enemy, intrenched, as the latter supposed, on the heights of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, both overlooking beleaguered Chattanooga. Thomas being without horses, Grant found him unable to make the slightest forward movement because he was unable to pull his batteries into battle. Sherman must be brought up, Bragg must be fought and beaten, for Burnside, in East Tennessee, was in a bad fix, so bad that he thought he must surrender. Grant was expected to assist both Thomas and Burnside. The Government was very importunate, and Halleck sent a number of telegrams urging Grant to save Burnside. He could not fight Bragg until Sherman came up. He planted Hooker at the base of Lookout Mountain, and the result is the most familiar of romantic history. By an unfolding of magnificent strategy Grant completely mystified Bragg and disposed his troops for the great battle of Chattanooga, which was fought later than Grant intended, but as soon as Thomas could be got ready. He sent word to Burnside that he would not attempt to lay out a line of retreat, and he was watching over every step of Sherman coming on to the rescue. The battle, as afterwards fought, was almost perfectly outlined by Grant in his plans and orders. Before the battle even his serenity was disturbed. He wrote to Halleck: "I ordered an attack here two weeks ago,

but it was impossible to move artillery, and now Thomas has to borrow teams of Sherman. I have never felt such restlessness before as I have at the fixed and immovable condition of the army of the Cumberland." On the 23d, 24th and the 25th of November, 1863, the battle of Chattanooga was fought, which included the famous struggles on Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. Grant personally superintended every disposition of his troops and was under fire much of the time. The result electrified the country and more than inspired the army. No such battle had been fought west of the mountains. Grant let 60,000 men into action, and his lines were 13 miles long. He captured more than 6,000 prisoners, about 50 pieces of artillery and 7,000 stand of small arms. This victory was of incalculable consequence to the Union cause, and came in the nick of time. Grant immediately started Sherman, Thomas and Hooker on movements which should relieve Burnside and secure all possible fruits of the crushing defeat of Bragg's army. In ten days the siege of Knoxville was raised, Burnside was relieved and Longstreet badly whipped. And now another tide of enthusiasm and gratitude.

VI.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL.

The President sent the heartiest congratulations. Congress at once ordered that a gold medal should be struck for Gen. Grant, and sent a vote of thanks to him and his army, as did many of the Legislatures of the Northern States. A bill to revive the office of Lieutenant-General was passed, and to that grade he was appointed March 2,

1864, assuming command of all the armies of the United States on the 17th. The vote in the House of Representatives, where the bill reviving the Lieutenant-Generalcy originated, was 117 to 19 in its favor. Mr. Washburne, during the debate, declared that Grant had himself spoken no word to bring about this memorable result. "I say what I know to be true," added Mr. Washburne, "when I allege that every promotion he has received since he first entered the service to put down this rebellion was moved without his knowledge or consent. And in regard to this very matter of Lieutenant-General, after the bill was introduced, and his name mentioned in connection therewith, he wrote me and admonished me that he had been highly honored by the Government and did not ask or deserve anything more in the shape of honors or promotion, and that a success over the enemy was what he craved above everything else; that he only desired to hold such an influence over those under his command as to use them to the best advantage to secure that end."

The high hopes entertained of this successful officer became additionally manifest when he took his journey eastward, for the railway stations along the route were thronged with his enthusiastic countrymen. He arrived in Washington on the 8th of March, and was presented to the members of the cabinet on the following day, by Mr. Lincoln, who read to him the following words: "Gen. Grant, the nation's appreciation of what you have done, and its reliance upon you for what remains to be done, in the existing great struggle, are now presented with this commission constituting you Lieutenant-General in the army of the United States. With this high honor devolves upon you, also, a corresponding responsibility. As the country herein trusts you, so, under God, it will sus-

tain you. I scarcely need to add that with what I here speak for the nation goes my own hearty concurrence." The reply of the Lieutenant-General was worthy of the address. "Mr. President, I accept the commission with gratitude for the high honor conferred. With the aid of the noble armies that have fought in so many fields for our common country, it will be my earnest endeavor not to disappoint your expectations. I feel the full weight of the responsibilities now devolving on me, and I know that if they are met it will be due to those armies, and, above all, to the favor of that Providence which leads both nations and men."

"Grant had now under his almost absolute command a total effective strength of 533,000 men in the field. But opposed to this much scattered force was a rebel army of 500,000 men backed by 9,000,000 of Americans and 800,000 square miles of territory still in revolt. As an embarrassment of the situation the Union armies of the East and the West had hitherto acted, as Grant said, "like a balky team, no two ever pulling together." The worst element of all to contend with was political interference, both by the party in opposition and by ambitious, intriguing politicians in the dominant party. This influence had caused the removal of Gen. Butler from New Orleans, and organized the ill-fated Red River expedition. It also came near yielding up the management of the army to five generals, and creating a military oligarchy for the country, for the time being. There were a hundred political, purely ornamental generals on the rolls, whom Grant wanted to be rid of, but whom Lincoln could not remove in the precarious condition of affairs without angering powerful influences which the Government could not dispense with. In other respects the situation was more than

delicate. The ability of Grant to fill this highest position ever given an American citizen was distrusted by an uneasy, clamoring horde of malcontents, who, unfortunately, were considerably influential. Leading men in the country also hesitated to put implicit confidence in the new lieutenant-general. Yet Grant at once found out his real position, and ascertained from both the President and the Secretary of War that he was to be the actual commander of all the armies of the Union without any reserve. The heads of the Government had got tired of political generalship, and were hopeless of success through such measures. So far did the confidence of President Lincoln go that he requested him not to let the Government know what his military plans were until they were executed. Thus it came about that small politicians had little opportunity for annoying interferences. In spite of the generous support which the President accorded to the new commander, he was unavoidably crippled by the weakness of a popular government in time of war. At no period of the war was there much more than 50 per cent. of the arrayed power of the Government actually exerted for the crushing of the rebellion. A hundred considerations of policy and necessity interfered to diminish the efficiency of the nation's armies.

At this time there was a revolution in affairs. Political manœuvering about the management of war had become unpopular, and the old hot-beds of treason at the North had become practically extinct. Many who in the beginning were deep sympathizers with secession had lost heart and now came out for the Union. In 1864 Grant had tenfold more power in the army than the Government had in the country. He had twenty-one army corps in nineteen different departments. He found Gen. Banks started

on a Red River campaign, which the former entirely disapproved. He found a herculean task set before him; he set about it without any parade, and would not wait for the state dinner to be given in his honor. He had been promoted for work and not enjoyment. He first laid out a comprehensive plan for campaigns all over the disputed territory. He determined that all of the armies should cooperate for one end, all be efficient factors in accomplishing the grand result. He visited the Army of the Potomac, then on the north bank of the Rapidan, looked the ground over carefully, and continued Meade at the head of that army. He then hurried to the West, having secured for Sherman and McPherson — much against the Government's inclinations — the chief commands in those departments. The hesitation of the President was caused by his fear that Sherman was not equal to the command of the western armies. Grant put Sherman in the path to his great renown.

VII.

The Commander-in-Chief's Final Conquests.

The great question now to be decided, was, where Grant should locate his own headquarters. He had won renown in the West. The commanders there were thoroughly in sympathy with him, and the men trusted in him. Sherman most earnestly besought him to remain and not plunge into the well-known snares of the Army of the Potomac. But Grant believed his proper place to be in the East and opposed to the rebellion's chief leader. He shrunk not from the responsibility of the hardest place. He returned from the West, made his headquarters with

the Army of the Potomac, reorganized the cavalry, called Sheridan from the West, where he was commanding a division of infantry, and made him chief of the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac, and thus opened up to him one of the most brilliant careers of the war. In all of these moves subsequent events demonstrated that he made no mistakes. So far as the strategy of the Lieutenant-General is to be described, it consisted a good deal in fighting the enemy, while localities like Richmond, Charleston, etc., were in themselves but minor considerations. He believed that armies were organized for offensive operations, and that soldiers were enlisted to fight the enemy. He believed that hard fought battles were a mercy to the army, and that heavy lists of killed and wounded went far to reduce the totals of those sacrificed in war compared with the losses by disease through inactivity and exposure consequent upon a long-drawn-out policy of manœuvring and defensive warfare. Grant believed in strategy, but it was a strategy which involved fighting the enemy, not circumventing him. The new commander saw that the only road to peace was a destruction of the rebel armies. To this task he set himself. He first got ready. This took until the 1st of May. On the 4th of May, Grant crossed the Rapidan and the great campaign was begun. He had in the army immediately under his eye 116,000 men in fighting trim. Lee confronted him with 75,000 men, on inside lines, and perfectly familiar with the country. There were little odds for either side. The Southern army was more desperate and determined than the Northern; it was fighting on its own soil, for a cause to which a vast proportion of the men were wonderfully loyal. Lee held a strong position, well fortified. It was Grant's policy to move around Lee's left flank and compel him to fight outside

his intrenchments, thus forcing him back upon Richmond unless his army was annihilated. The governing impulse of Grant in this campaign may be gathered from his instructions to Meade: "Wherever Lee's army goes you will go also." And again to Halleck, after the terrible, indecisive fighting in the Wilderness: "I shall take no backward step."

The Red River difficulty, occurring at the time of the initiation of Grant's grand onward movement, disarranged his plan to some extent. To this failure neither Gen. Grant as commander-in-chief, nor Gen. Banks, having the campaign in charge, were at all responsible. There is an unwritten history of the Red River campaign which we understand will some day appear, giving records and data to the complete vindication of both these generals. The campaign was instigated for trading purposes, before Grant came in command, which Gen. Banks deprecated but could not control, and hence found himself not only powerless to achieve any military result, but placed in a false position before the public as to his military skill. Gen. Grant is said to have recognized Banks' trying position, and to have exculpated him from all personal responsibility or blame.

The great drama of the Wilderness fighting needs not to be rehearsed. Grant has been criticised and abused and praised for his management of that campaign. One thing is certain: He grappled with the great chief of the rebellion, and clung to him; he followed him, and eventually captured his entire army, and in that surrender at Appomattox rebellion died. As the personal commander of the Army of the Potomac, he had many obstacles to overcome. He was a western man, and was naturally looked upon with some suspicion, by those troops who

had fought under McClellan, Burnside, Hooker and Meade. Then the Army of the Potomac had its "traditions." Grant's way of fighting was not a complicated system of bewildering manœuvres to outwit the enemy and obtain a 10-mile advantage by 500-mile tactics. He kept the splendid Army of the Potomac face to the foe and well up to the work. The difference between Grant and other generals was well illustrated in his immortal dispatch to President Lincoln: "I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer."

Grant's magnificent war tactics in meeting Lee in the "Wilderness," in the siege of Petersburg, his bombardment from Appomattox to Hatcher's Run, led Lee to see the fate of Richmond, and all the confederate army, both north and south of Appomattox, steadily withdrew. Nothing seemed left to the proud Army of Northern Virginia at this juncture but annihilation by piecemeal. A less magnanimous soldier than Grant might have continued to press it when at his mercy, but with a generosity prompt in the hour of his long-sought triumph, he determined to himself make overtures for the inevitable end. On April 7th, at Farmville, Grant counseled Lee to surrender the remains of his army, and on the 9th of April that surrender was made at Appomattox. The capitulation of Johnston and of all the other confederate armies followed as an inevitable consequence. The Confederacy was ended. It had been hammered to pieces, and amid the exhaustion of its devotees there were signs of relief that the inevitable day had come. Not less memorable in history than Grant's victories will be his conduct to the vanquished. His interview with Lee was a marvel of simplicity. Nothing was done to pass his beaten enemies under the yoke. After his liberal and magnanimous terms of surrender

were fixed he added: "This done, each officer and man will be allowed to return to his home, not to be disturbed by United States authority so long as they observe their parols." Under that promise, signed by Grant, his prisoners, from Lee down, were safe, and the industries of the South was again resumed fearlessly, but now with four million freemen in the fields, who were born slaves.

Were it required to point out the most marked traits of Grant as a soldier, the choice should fall on his ceaseless aggressive energy, under a calm demeanor, and upon his inflexible stoutness of heart in whatever trial or peril. Resolute as to ends, no one was less narrow-minded or obstinate as to methods of achievement. He approached Donelson with fewer men at first than were ensconced behind its strong works, and campaigned for months against Vicksburg with hardly greater force than was assigned for its defence. Grant is destined rather to be himself an exemplar for historic comparisons, and in ages to come, if a great soldier is indomitable in purpose and exhaustless in courage, endurance, and equanimity; if he is free from vanity and pettiness, if he is unpretentious, truthful, frank, constant, generous to friends, magnanimous to foes, and patriotic to the core, of him it will be said, "He is like Grant."

Satisfied that the surrender at Appomattox had virtually ended the war, Grant hastened to Washington and set about reducing the military expenses of the Government, then averaging the enormous sum of $4,000,000 daily. Drafting and recruiting were promptly stopped, and all military restrictions upon trade and commerce were removed. Then Grant hurried to New Jersey to see his children, who were at school at Bordentown, in that State, declining an invitation of the President to accompany him

to the theatre on the night of the 14th of April. This trip to see his children in all probability saved the General from assassination, as on that very night President Lincoln was shot in the box at the theatre by an actor, Booth, one of a band of conspirators, who, as it was afterwards proved, intended also to take the life of Grant as well as the lives of Vice-President Johnson and Secretary Seward. Mr. Seward, the venerable Secretary of State, was stabbed in his bed by another conspirator, but not fatally.

SUBSEQUENT SURRENDERS.

Following Lee's surrender was the expected sequel in Johnston's surrender to Sherman, and the successive surrenders of miscellaneous commands, and the final capture of Jeff. Davis, thus terminating the rebellion.

REBEL SOLDIERS PAROLED.

In all, 174,223 rebel soldiers were paroled, as follows:

Lee's army,	27,805
Johnston's army,	31,243
Jeff Thompson's army,	7,978
Dick Taylor's army,	42,293
Kirby Smith's army,	17,686
Miscellaneous commands,	47,218

The total strength of all the armies under Grant at the collapse of the Rebellion was over 1,000,000 of soldiers. Under the General's wise administration this vast body of men was quietly and harmoniously disbanded. Prior to their disbandment he issued the following farewell address:

"*Soldiers of the Armies of the United States:* By your patriotic devotion to your country in the hour of danger and alarm, your magnificent fighting, bravery and endur-

ance, you have maintained the supremacy of the Union and the Constitution, overthrown all armed opposition to the enforcement of the laws and the proclamation forever abolishing slavery—the cause and pretext of the Rebellion—and opened the way to the rightful authorities to restore order and inaugurate peace on a permanent and enduring basis on every foot of American soil. Your marches, sieges and battles, in distance, duration, resolution and brilliancy of results, dim the lustre of the world's past military achievements, and will be the patriot's precedent in defence of liberty and right in all time to come. In obedience to your country's call you left your homes and families, and volunteered in her defence. Victory has crowned your valor, and secured the purpose of your patriotic hearts, and with the gratitude of your countrymen, and the highest honors a great and free nation can accord, you will soon be permitted to return to your homes and families, conscious of having discharged the highest duties of American citizens. To achieve these glorious triumphs, and secure to yourselves, fellow-countrymen, and posterity, the blessings of free institutions, tens of thousands of your gallant comrades have fallen and sealed the priceless legacy with their blood. The graves of these a grateful nation bedews with tears, honors their memory, and will ever cherish and support their stricken families."

VIII.

Secretary Ad Interim, and "Reconstruction Days."

After the war Gen. Grant placed Sheridan with a strong army of observation in the Southwest to watch the Franco-Austrian Empire which had been established in Mexico, until the death of Maximilian. The gradual reduction of the volunteer forces and the reorganization of the regular army also demanded his attention, and the employment of troops during the reconstruction period.

In the intervals of official duty he made visits to various parts of the country, being everywhere received with the greatest enthusiasm. Certain citizens of Philadelphia presented him with a residence in that city at a cost of $30,000, which he took possession of in May, 1865. On occasion of a visit to his old home at Galena, Ill., a beautiful residence, completely furnished, was given him by his old friends and neighbors. On the 10th of November a magnificent reception and banquet was tendered to him in the city of New York. In the latter part of November, and the early part of December, 1865, he visited the South, and on his return made a report to President Johnson on the condition of affairs, which was submitted to the Senate in response to a resolution of inquiry. He was satisfied that the mass of thinking men accepted the "situation of affairs in good faith," that they regarded the old questions that had divided the sections "as having been settled forever by the highest tribunal," and that they were "anxious to return to self-government within the Union as soon as possible, but that they wanted and required protection from the Government "while reconstructing."

Early in 1866 the Thirty-ninth Congress passed an act creating the grade of "General of the Army of the United States," to be filled by the President, "from among those officers in the military service most distinguished for courage, skill and ability," and providing that the act should cease to be in force whenever after such appointment the office should become vacant. The grade was created for Gen. Grant, and he was appointed as a matter of course, Gen. Sherman becoming Lieutenant-General. An incident of his official life in 1866 was a visit to Buffalo in June to take measures to stop the invasion of Canada by

the Fenians, which was immediately followed by a collapse of the raid. In May he had sent a letter to the Secretary of War in regard to the proposed reorganization of the army, and this was immediately laid before Congress. He urged the retention of a small military force in the States lately in rebellion, hoping that it would "not be necessary to enforce the laws, either state or national," but believing that it was needed "to give a feeling of security to the people."

In 1867 Gen. Grant held a very important relation to the work of reconstructing the States recently in rebellion. In preparation for the contest with President Johnson, the Thirty-ninth Congress, before its final adjournment on the 4th of March, had provided in a section of the army appropriation bill that all orders and instructions relating to military operations should be issued through the General of the Army, and that he should "not be removed, suspended, or relieved from command or assigned to duty elsewhere than at the headquarters in Washington, except at his own request, without the previous approval of the Senate." The President signed the appropriation bill with a protest against this provision, which, he said, "virtually deprives the President of his constitutional functions as commander-in-chief of the army." Thus it happened that the orders to the district commanders in the course of reconstruction came from Gen. Grant. In June President Johnson obtained from Attorney-General Stanbery his famous opinion of the reconstruction acts, which was submitted to the Cabinet, and from which the Secretary of War, Stanton, vigorously dissented, and caused it to be sent to the district commanders for their guidance through the Adjutant-General's office. In reply to an inquiry from General Sheridan, then in command at New Orleans, Gen.

Grant declared that the legal opinion thus distributed was not entitled to the force of an order, and instructed the district commander to enforce his own construction of the law until ordered to do otherwise. By the supplemental reconstruction act passed at the adjourned session in July, the acts of the military commanders were made subject to the disapproval only of the General of the Army, giving Grant practically full control of the execution of the reconstruction laws. The President, as commander-in-chief of the army, still had the power to remove the district commanders, and after the second adjournment of Congress made several changes, including the removal of Gen. Sheridan from the Fifth District and the assignment thereto of Gen. Hancock. The tenure of office act prevented him from removing any Cabinet officer without the consent of the Senate, but he determined to suspend Secretary Stanton and appoint Gen. Grant Secretary of War *ad interim.*

On the 11th of August Gen. Grant addressed a letter to the President, in reply to propositions which had been made to him verbally, expressing his sense of the "great danger to the welfare of the country," involved in the designs which had been broached. He regarded the tenure of office act as "intended specially to protect the Secretary of War, whom the country felt great confidence in." He defended Gen. Sheridan's administration at New Orleans, and deprecated his removal as calculated to encourage the opponents of the reconstruction policy. Nevertheless, Mr. Stanton was suspended on the 12th of August and Gen. Grant was chosen to act as Secretary *ad interim.* In notifying the Secretary of the fact and of his acceptance he said: "I cannot let the opportunity pass without expressing to you my appreciation of the zeal,

patriotism, firmness and ability with which you have discharged the duties of Secretary of War." After the order had been issued changing the assignments of district commanders, Gen. Grant made another unavailing protest, and declared that there were "military reasons, pecuniary reasons, and, above all, patriotic reasons, why this order should not be insisted on." Failing to move the President, he continued to exercise the powers of Secretary of War until the 14th of January, 1868, when he informed Mr. Johnson that he had received official notice that the Senate had refused to sanction the suspension of Mr. Stanton, and that he regarded his functions as Secretary of War *ad interim* as ceasing from the moment of the receipt of that notice. Being unable to retain him, the President appointed Gen. L. H. Thomas Secretary *ad interim*, and instructed the General of the Army to disregard any orders coming from Mr. Stanton until he knew from the President himself that they were his own orders. Gen. Grant asked that this instruction be put in writing, whereupon a correspondence followed, in which the General combated the President's view of his powers and corrected statements that had been made concerning his own conduct. The President claimed that Gen. Grant had promised to sustain and act with him, which the latter denied, reviewing his course clearly in a letter dated Feb. 3d, in which he said: "The course you would have it understood I agreed to pursue was in violation of law and without orders from you, while the course I did pursue, and which I never doubted you fully understood, was in accordance with law and not in disobedience of any orders of my superior." In conclusion, he said: "And now, Mr. President, where my honor as a soldier and integrity as a man have been so violently assailed, pardon me for saying that I can but regard this whole

matter, from beginning to end, as an attempt to involve me in the resistance of law for which you hesitated to assume the responsibility in orders, and thus to destroy my character before the country. I am in a measure confirmed in this conclusion by your recent orders directing me to disobey orders from the Secretary of War — my superior and your subordinate — without having countermanded his authority to issue the orders I am to obey." President Johnson attempted to punish the General for failing to help his designs by conferring on Gen. Sherman the brevet title of General of the Army, and placing him in command at Washington. This Sherman declined, as did Gen. Thomas, whom the President tried to use for the same purpose. Johnson then turned to Hancock, who had been sent to New Orleans to relieve Sheridan, some of whose orders while there Gen. Grant felt compelled to revoke. It was by Grant's intercession that a bill for mustering Gen. Hancock out of the service for the part he had taken was defeated. However, the latter accepted the command of the new military division with headquarters at Washington, which the President had created for the purpose of humiliating Grant.

The impeachment trial of the President was the sequel of this heated controversy. This controversy increased rather than diminished the popular confidence in the greatest hero of the war.

IX.

Nomination for President.

Before the end of 1867 a public meeting in this city (New York) promoted by prominent citizens, including A. T. Stewart, William B. Astor, Hamilton Fish, Moses

Taylor, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Peter Cooper, and Moses H. Grinnell, had declared in favor of his nomination for the Presidency. When the Republican National Convention met in Chicago on the 20th of May, 1868, there was no thought of any other candidate. A convention of soldiers and sailors, held on the preceding day, and composed of large delegations from most of the Northern States, declared that the soldiers and sailors, "steadfast as ever to the Union and its flag, fully recognize the claims of Gen. U. S. Grant to the confidence of the American people, and believing that the victories achieved under his guidance in war will be now illustrated by him in times of peace by such measures as shall secure the fruits of our exertions and the restoration of the Union upon a loyal basis, we declare it as our deliberate conviction that he is the choice of the soldiers and sailors of the Union for the office of President of the United States."

His nomination by the convention was unanimous on the first call of the States. His letter of acceptance, dated May 29th, was very brief and quite characteristic. He said that if elected it would be his endeavor "to administer all the laws in good faith, with economy, and with the view of giving peace, quiet, and protection everywhere." "In times like the present," he said, "it is impossible, or at least improper, to lay down a policy to be adhered to, right or wrong. Through an administration of four years new political issues not foreseen are constantly arising, the views of the public on old ones are constantly changing, and a purely administrative officer should always be left free to execute the will of the people. I always have respected that will, and always shall. Peace and universal prosperity, its sequence, with economy of administration, will lighten the burden of taxation, while

it constantly reduces the national debt. Let us have peace." At the election he received the Electoral votes of all the States voting except Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Oregon. Three States, Mississippi, Virginia, and Texas, gave no vote for President. The popular majority was 309,684, the whole number of votes being 5,716,082. Of the Electoral votes 214 were cast for Grant and 80 for Seymour.

X.

ADMINISTRATION.

In his first annual message Gen. Grant urged still more strongly the policy of returning as speedily as practicable to specie payments, and suggested the advisability of tariff revision for the reduction of taxes. He showed his interest in the interoceanic canal question by announcing that the minister to Columbia had been instructed to obtain authority for a survey to ascertain the practicability of the Darien route. He also discussed the Cuban rebellion and the controversy with Great Britain over the Alabama claims. Another incident of the year was the appointment of the Quaker Peace Commission to deal with the Indians. It was in the first year of his administration that Gen. Grant conceived his great interest in the plan of annexing a part of the island of San Domingo.

On the 30th of March, 1870, the adoption of the fifteenth amendment of the Constitution was proclaimed, and the President took occasion to notify Congress in a special message, as he considered it "a measure of grander importance than any other one act of the kind from the foundation of the Government to the present day." But

he expressed the belief that it imposed upon the Government the duty of encouraging and aiding, "by every means within their constitutional powers," popular education throughout the country. Other special messages, in addition to one urging upon the Senate the ratification of the treaty with San Domingo, related to measures to be taken for increasing commerce and building up the mercantile marine and one in relation to Cuban affairs. In the former he favored a subsidy policy, and in the latter urged a strict neutrality. A proclamation of neutrality, in view of the war between France and Germany, was issued in August, in which the duties of Americans were defined. The negotiation with Great Britain for the settlement of the difficulties relating to the Alabama claims and the fisheries resulted in the treaty of Washington in 1871 and the subsequent arbitration at Geneva. In all these proceedings Gen. Grant took a conspicuous and creditable part, his treatment of the questions involved evincing a clear understanding and a dignified firmness in support of American rights, together with a patriotic solicitude for the peaceful and equitable settlement of all difficulties.

KUKLUX TIMES.

The year 1871 was characterized by political disorders in various parts of the South. On the 23d of March the President sent a special message to Congress calling attention to these, declaring that the evils were beyond the control of the State authorities, and that it was not clear that the power of the National Executive, acting within the limit of existing law, was sufficient for the emergency, and urgently recommending "such legislation as in the judgment of Congress shall effectually secure life, liberty,

and property, and the enforcement of law in all parts of the United States." The result was the passage of the act to enforce the provisions of the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution, which empowered the President to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* under certain defined circumstances. On the 4th of May a proclamation was issued calling attention to this act and enjoining its observance. In this the President said: "Fully sensible of the responsibility imposed upon the Executive by the act of Congress to which public opinion is now called, and reluctant to call into exercise any of the extraordinary powers thereby conferred upon me, except in case of imperative necessity, I do nevertheless deem it my duty to make known that I will not hesitate to exhaust the power thus vested in the Executive whenever and wherever it shall become necessary to do so for the purpose of securing to all citizens of the United States the peaceful enjoyment of the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution and laws." Disorders and trouble continuing, especially in the State of South Carolina, a proclamation of warning was issued October 12th, followed on the 17th by a proclamation suspending the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus* in nine counties of that State. This vigorous proceeding, followed by uncompromising efforts to enforce the law, finally put an end to what were known as Kuklux outrages. It was in 1871 that Justices Strong and Bradley were appointed to fill vacancies on the bench of the Supreme Court, which resulted in the reversal of the decision of the Court adverse to the constitutionality of the Legal Tender act.

In the history of Gen. Grant's administration can clearly be traced the history of the civil service reform idea from its early beginnings. In his second annual message, Gen.

Grant, in summing up his policy, declared in favor of "a reform in the whole civil service of the country." He would have it go beyond the mere fixing of the tenure of clerks and similar employés, and govern also the making of all appointments. The present system, he said, "does not secure the best men, and often not even fit men, for public places." A year later, in December, 1871, he again referred to the subject, using even stronger language. As a result of his previous recommendations, a commission had been appointed to prescribe rules and regulations for the admission of people to the civil service of the United States, and they made a report in December of that year, taking very high ground in favor of the reform, and laying down rules for the accomplishment of their purpose. In subsequent messages he continued to refer to the matter, and the burden of his words was always the same—a better system of appointment making it necessary, the Executive is willing to do everything possible to help along reform, but it is not practicable to do anything without the active assistance of Congress, and a failure on the part of the legislative body to take effectual action, he declared in his message in December, 1874, he should regard as a disapproval of the system. As he said nothing about it next year, it can be assumed he regarded the feeling of Congress as hostile. Certainly he had a right to do so.

XI.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1872.

In spite of the dissatisfaction within the party, it was evident as the presidential year came on that Grant would surely be renominated. That dissatisfaction led to a con-

vention of liberal Republicans, held at Cincinnati on the first day of May, 1872, at which Senator Carl Schurz presided. After six ballots, on five of which Charles Francis Adams led, Horace Greeley was nominated for President, and B. Gratz Brown of Missouri was made second on the ticket. Two months later the Democratic Convention almost unanimously indorsed these candidates. On the 5th of June Grant was renominated by the regular Republican convention by acclamation, with Henry Wilson for Vice-President, and the convention declared his modest patriotism, earnest purpose, sound judgment, practical wisdom, incorruptible integrity and illustrious services commended him to the heart of the American people. It was early seen what the result of the campaign would be. In a vote considerably increased over that of 1868 Grant was reëlected by a popular majority of 762,991 over the Liberal and Democratic ticket. He carried thirty-one of the thirty-seven States, Georgia and Kentucky, Maryland and Missouri, Tennessee and Texas, going the other way. Of the Electoral votes he received 246, to 60 for all the others. Thus triumphantly reëlected by the vote of every Northern State, and a majority of those of the Southern States, he commenced his second term, which was a quiet and popular one. The country being at peace with all nations and the wounds of our own terrible war being slowly but surely healing, the four years were politically uneventful. As President, Grant confined himself to the execution of existing laws precisely as he found them. One of his prominent official acts was a veto of a bill to increase the currency. After the war Grant had become a firm believer in hard money, and before the return to specie payments he invariably favored that step. His second term, unfortunately, was marked with two great

scandals—the exposure of the infamous whisky ring and the downfall of Belknap, his Secretary of War. In both instances, however, no dishonor was attached to Grant, although for a time he subjected himself to popular suspicion by his friendship for Belknap and Babcock.

In 1874 the collapse of business and industry, resulting from an inflated currency, and an extended credit, gave Gen. Grant, as President, another opportunity to do the country the greatest possible service by vetoing the currency bill of April, 1874, which increased the amount of legal tender paper $100,000,000. This bill was the result of a long debate, in which its advocates attempted to prove that the existing depression was due to a lack of currency. Gen. Grant's veto message is a notable document. It reviews the pledges of Congress regarding the public credit, and shows that the bill is in violation of such pledges. He also declares that he "is no believer in any artificial method of making paper money equal to coin when the coin is not owned or held ready to redeem the promises-to-pay," for paper money, he adds, "is nothing more than promises to pay, and is valuable exactly in proportion to the amount of coin it can be converted into." This timely expression of the President had a wonderfully beneficial effect upon the country in giving fresh courage to the believers in specie resumption and in bringing many of the advocates of inflation in the Republican party to their senses. A few months later, when the Resumption act was passed, he not only approved it, but sent Congress a message in which he foreshadowed what should be the policy of the Government in regard to specie payments.

In some things Gen. Grant was unfortunate while President. In the army he was able to judge of the value of men with almost unerring accuracy. In civil life he

seemed to be brought in contact with an entirely different class of men. The soul of honor and manliness himself, a man who was a stranger to indirection and falsehood, Gen. Grant could not comprehend how men could be dishonorable and false by method. He believed all men honest. Consequently he was often the victim of designing men. Ingenuous himself, he could not comprehend unscrupulousness. Attacked by public men and the press as a dishonest and corrupt man, he came to believe that honest men were surest to be abused. Consequently he stood by men who were under fire. Time, however, which tries all things and rights most wrongs, has long since removed from the character and conduct of Gen. Grant while President every suspicion of dishonorable motive or act. His administration, on the whole, was successful. More than all others, he saved and strengthened the public credit. The commercial world knew that so long as the veto power was in his hands financial heresies and repudiation were not to be feared. He advocated the repeal of the Legal Tender act, to take effect in a year, a provision for the redemption of Government notes in coin after another year and their cancellation, the process being facilitated by issuing bonds to be sold for gold as needed, and the gradual withdrawal of all bills under $10, and the removal of all restriction on free banking. In approving the resumption act in January, 1875, he transmitted a special message to the Senate, dwelling on the importance of the act and of measures which should fully prepare for the change in the condition of the currency. This he did, he said, because he felt that the subject was of such vital importance to the whole country "that it should receive the attention of and be discussed by Congress and the people, through the press and in every way, to the end

that the best and most satisfactory course may be reached of executing what I deem most beneficial legislation on a most vital question to the interests and prosperity of the nation." He did not cease so long as he was in office to exercise his utmost influence toward the permanent establishment of a sound financial policy.

Among the incidents of Grant's second term was the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. This was first proclaimed by the President July 3, 1873, and the commissioners for the several States were appointed by him. He also took a prominent part in the opening proceedings, and started the great Corliss engine.

On the 4th of May, 1876, the President made a spirited and dignified reply to a resolution of the House of Representatives calling for information as to his performance of executive duties at a distance from the seat of Government. In maintenance of the rights of the Executive branch of the Government, he said, he was compelled to decline any specific or detailed answer to the request of the House. He was free to state, however, that it had been his habit, as it had been that of his predecessors, to absent himself at times from the capital, and that he had not neglected or foregone the performance of his duties at such times. He was not aware of any failure therein that had occurred. To this message he appended a memorandum of the absence from the seat of Government of his predecessors, during which they had continued to perform Executive duties.

Before the middle of Gen. Grant's second term, there began to be talk of his nomination for a third term. This started the familiar anti-third term agitation, which was promoted by the ambition of other aspirants for the candidacy. In 1875 the Republican Convention of Pennsyl-

vania, while praising Gen. Grant's administration in the highest terms, declared itself "unalterably opposed to the election to the Presidency of any person for a third term." What Gen. Grant himself thought and said about the business should be put upon record. The "Cæsarism" and third-term talk in the papers he had not thought it dignified for him to notice, but when the Pennsylvania Republican State Convention adopted a resolution condemning the idea, he wrote a letter to Gen. Harry White, in which he freely expressed himself. It was dated at the Executive Mansion, May 29, 1875, and the important portions are as follows:

"In the first place, I never sought the office for a second, nor even for a first, nomination. To the first I was called from a life position, one created by Congress expressly for me, for supposed services rendered to the republic. The position vacated I liked. It would have been most agreeable to me to have retained it until such time as Congress might have consented to my retirement, with the rank and a portion of the emoluments, which I so much needed, to a home where the balance of my days might be spent in peace and in the enjoyment of domestic quiet, relieved from the cares which have oppressed me so constantly now for fourteen years. But I was made to believe that the public good called me to make the sacrifice.

Without seeking the office for the second term, the nomination was tendered to me by a unanimous vote of the delegates of all the states and territories selected by the Republicans of each to represent their whole number for the purpose of making their nomination. I cannot say that I was not pleased at this, and at the overwhelming indorsement which their action received at the election following. But it must be remembered that all the sacri-

fice except that of comfort had been made in accepting the first term. Then, too, such a fire of personal abuse and slander had been kept up for four years, notwithstanding the conscientious performance of my duties to the best of my understanding—though I admit, in the light of subsequent events, many times subject to fair criticism—that an indorsement from the people, who alone govern republics, was a gratification that it is only human to have appreciated and enjoyed.

Now for the third term, I do not want it any more than I did the first. I would not write or utter a word to change the will of the people in expressing and having their choice. The question of the number of terms allowed to any one executive can only come up fairly in the shape of a proposition to amend the constitution, a shape in which all political parties can participate, fixing the length of time or the number of terms for which any one person shall be eligible for the office of President. Until such an amendment is adopted, the people cannot be restricted in their choice by resolution further than they are now restricted as to age, nativity, etc. It may happen in the future history of the country that to change an executive because he has been eight years in office will prove unfortunate, if not disastrous. The idea that any man could elect himself President, or even renominate himself, is preposterous. It is a reflection upon the intelligence and patriotism of the people to suppose such a thing possible. Any man can destroy his chances for the office, but no one can force an election, or even a nomination. To recapitulate, I am not, nor have I ever been, a candidate for a renomination. I would not accept a nomination if it were tendered, unless it should come under such circumstances as to make it an imperative duty—circumstances not likely to arise."

XII.

CUBAN MATTERS.

One of the most exciting periods of Gen. Grant's administration was in November, 1873, when the Spanish war ship Tornado captured the steamship Virginius, near Jamaica, on the 31st of October. The Virginius was under command of Capt. Fry, and had one hundred and seventy persons on board, including the crew. They were taken into Santiago de Cuba, and on the 4th of November Gen. W. A. C. Ryan, the commander of the expedition, and four others, were shot by command of Captain-General Burriel. Day after day the executions continued, until one hundred and fifty-two persons, Spaniards, Americans and Englishmen, were shot, among them Capt. Fry. The executions caused great rejoicings in Cuba, and a bull-fight was given in celebration. In the United States there was great indignation, and meetings were held all over the country demanding war, vengeance, retaliation and reparation. Mr. Evarts presided at a meeting in New York. A great meeting was held in Maryland Institute, which was crowded with ex-Union and ex-Confederate soldiers. Speeches were made by William P. Preston, Gen. George W. P. Smith, Alex. H. Hobbs, Charles Archer Evans, and Col. E. M. Yerger, who presided. The Castelar ministry was in power in the republic of Spain, and it disavowed sympathy with the cruelty of the Cuban volunteers, but all the American vessels of war were placed in commission, and volunteers sprang up all over the country to recruit troops. Butcher Burriel was removed, the Spanish government apologized and paid heavy indemnity to the families who lost relatives.

An honorable feature of this record is the establishment of a new policy in dealing with the Indians. "I will favor any course which tends to their civilization and ultimate citizenship, was the statement in the first inaugural, and in that very year a new course was tried with fairly encouraging results. The Society of Friends was asked to name agents for Indians upon some of the reservations, and army officers were assigned to the care of tribes not upon reservations. In his annual message, the placing of all the Indians upon reservations was recommended as the only substitute for the awful policy of extinction. In consequence of the reduction of the army, the next year agents were chosen from the denominations which had been engaged in missionary work among the Indians, they being asked to select agents who would watch over, aid, Christianize and civilize their wards. The carrying out of the policy thus conceived and put in operation continued with gratifying results, so that in his last message the President was able to say that it had substantially ended Indian hostilities in the whole land, except in the Black Hills and the approaches thereto, where the white man, led by avarice, had violated his treaty stipulations, with the usual result. This was an achievement of which Gen. Grant might well be proud.

XIII.

Alabama Claims.

Nothing will be more to the credit of Grant's administration in the pages of history than the successful settlement of our difficulties with Great Britain. Of these the principal grew out of that government's allowing the

fitting out of the Alabama and other cruisers which preyed upon our commerce during the rebellion. The claims for damages for the acts of these vessels, called the Alabama claims, had been in dispute. Early in the administration negotiations were entered into for the establishment of a joint high commission to consider questions relating to the fisheries, and, at the instance of President Grant, the powers of this joint high commission were extended so as to embrace all other questions at issue between the two governments. The Geneva tribunal met on Dec. 15, 1871, and on the 14th of September following a decision was rendered that Great Britain had failed in her duties as a neutral in the cases of the Alabama, Florida, Shenandoah, and their tenders, and the sum of $15,500,000 in gold was awarded the United States as compensation. It was promptly paid by Great Britain. The successful application of the principle of arbitration to serious international differences is a conspicuous landmark in the annals of human progress.

XIV.

MATTERS OF STATE.

Nothing could better illustrate Grant's absolute sense of justice, and freedom from political trickery and misuse of power for the aggrandizement of his own party, than his action in regard to the Texas election. It was in his power to overthrow the populor vote, and maintain, by force of arms, Republican rule in Texas. This, however, he refused to do, though urged by the Republican Governor. At the election in Texas in December, 1873, the Democrats were successful for the first time since recon-

struction. The constitutionality of the law under which the election was held was attacked, and it was declared invalid by the Supreme Court of the State. Gov. Davis appealed to the President for troops to sustain him in power. The President replied with the query: "The act of the Legislature of Texas providing for the recent election having received your approval, and both political parties having made nominations and having conducted a political campaign under its provisions, would it not be prudent, as well as right, to yield to the verdict of the people as expressed by their ballots?" The Governor was also reminded that his application was not made in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution and the laws. The people of the State were left to settle the controversy, and Gov. Coke was inaugurated under protection of armed men. To a statement from the United States Marshal that a conflict seemed inevitable, the Attorney-General replied that there was no power to interfere with force, and the parties should be appealed to, to settle their difficulties peaceably.

Not as the record of anything done, but to show the nature of his frequent suggestions upon which no action was taken, it may be worth while to note President Grant's frequent allusions to the question of education. In his seventh annual message he named five questions which he regarded of vital importance, and demanding legislation at that very session of Congress. They were, first, that the States be required to give each child the opportunity to acquire a good common school education; second, no sectarianism in the schools, education compulsory, and after 1890 no new voters who cannot read and write; third, church and state forever separate, and church property to be taxed; fourth, drive out polygamy, and stop

the importation of women for improper purposes; fifth, legislation for speedy resumption of specie payments. In an interesting speech at the reunion of the army of the Tennessee at Des Moines, Iowa, a few months before, he dwelt upon the question of education, saying: "Leave the matter of religion to the family altar, the church and the private school, supported entirely by private contributions," and in a subsequent letter he defined his position as entertaining no hostility to free education going as high as state or nation felt able to provide, but insisting upon giving all common school privileges before public means are appropriated to the higher education of a few. Certainly these were statesmanlike utterances.

"It was my fortune, or rather misfortune," he said in beginning his eighth and last annual message, "to be called to the office of Chief Executive without any previous political training." Under such circumstances, it was natural errors of judgment should have occurred. Admitting that mistakes had been made, he was yet of the opinion that they were mostly in the selection of his subordinates—a conclusion natural enough so soon after the Belknap and whisky fraud cases. But he left comparisons with other administrations to history, claiming to have acted in every instance from a conscientious desire to do what was right, constitutional, within the law, and for the very best interests of the whole people. "Failures have been errors of judgment, not of intent." He referred briefly to the financial achievements of the eight years, and other subjects to which he could point with pride, and made many important suggestions, which Congress ignored with its usual facility. After defending his course in the Santo Domingo business, he closed with these words: "With the present term of Congress my official life termi-

nates. It is not probable that public affairs will ever again receive attention from me further than as a citizen of the republic, always taking a deep interest in the honor, integrity and prosperity of the whole land." A sort of supplement to this was afforded by a calm and judicious message which he sent to the Senate in January, 1877, in communicating his approval of the bill for regulating the count of the electoral votes in the Hayes-Tilden contest. He urged upon Congress the high duty of providing in advance a method by which in the future any such dispute might be settled. That was more than eight years ago, but Congress has never yet found time for settling these questions, which may arise every four years. Having filled the office longer than any man for forty years, he quietly retired on the 4th of March, 1877.

XV.

Sojourn Abroad.

We have seen that President Grant's last term of office expired March 4, 1877. For sixteen years he had been incessantly engrossed with military or national affairs, and with extreme relief he laid aside his weighty responsibilities. To gratify a long-cherished wish he decided to seek relaxation in foreign travel. After being accorded high honors at various cities, he sailed from Philadelphia on May 17th, accompanied by Mrs. Grant and their son Jesse. At the moment of his departure he received a telegram from President Hayes wishing him safety and good fortune. He closed his reply by saying that he "hoped to return to his country to find it prosperous in business, and with cordial feelings renewed between all sections." The vessel

upon which he sailed was escorted to deep water by a flotilla of steamers and sailing craft, many of the most distinguished men of the nation being on board. On May 23d, Secretary of State Evarts issued a circular letter to the diplomatic officers of the United States in every part of the world, notifying them of Gen. Grant's departure, and requesting them to show him "that attention and consideration which is due from every officer of the Government to a citizen of the republic so signally distinguished both in official service and personal renown." On May 27th the vessel arrived in Queenstown harbor, where a delegation of Irish gentlemen came on board and welcomed Gen. Grant to Ireland with the most sincere cordiality. Here he was joined by J. Russell Young, who has written up his travels in such graphic and instructive style. He was welcomed to the shores of England by the Mayor of Liverpool, who declared himself proud of the privilege of extending hospitalities to "so distinguished a citizen of the United States," and continuing he added: "You have stamped your name on the history of the world by your brilliant career as a soldier, and still more as a statesman in the interests of peace." Wherever he halted public receptions were tendered him, and every evidence of respect and esteem were manifested. At London the freedom of the city was presented to him, the official document to that effect being enclosed in a casket of gold, of beautiful design, bearing the British and American arms. After receiving many exceptional honors, and forming the acquaintance of the Emperor of Brazil and the Prince of Wales, the ex-President and his family were invited by Queen Victoria to visit Windsor Castle. They arrived there on the 26th of June, accompanied by numerous friends, and were welcomed by the Queen and her

court in a becoming manner. In the evening a banquet took place, at which earnest wishes for perpetual peace between England and the United States were expressed. On the 3d of July, at London, a delegation of forty workingmen, representing the iron founders, miners, engineers, and all manner of the industrial classes of England, waited upon Gen. Grant and presented to him an address of welcome that had been prepared by trades delegates from all the most important of the manufacturing towns. The address was handsomely engrossed on vellum.

Among the gentlemen present at a banquet given in the General's honor by the Duke of Cambridge was Sir George Sartoris, admiral of the fleet, who served as a midshipman on the vessel Nelson commanded at Trafalgar. After visiting many points of interest in London and vicinity, Gen. Grant and family took a run over to Belgium. The municipal and military authorities of Ostend congratulated him on his arrival, and at the King's command a special train awaited to convey him to Brussels. At that city he was called upon at his hotel by the King, and a long conversation ensued. The Belgian monarch was surprisingly familiar with American affairs. In the evening the General and family attended a banquet at the royal palace, and subsequently journeyed to Cologne, Wiesbaden, Coblentz, Frankfort, Heidelberg, Baden, the Black Forest, Lucerne, Interlaken, and Berne, being everywhere the recipient of the most cordial public and private attentions. At Geneva he officiated in laying the corner-stone of the American Episcopal church, in compliance with a request to that effect, assisted by the vice-president of the council of state of Switzerland. A visit to Mont Blanc succeeded, which was illuminated in honor of the occasion, and the wonderful scenes of that grand mountain region were viewed to

unusual advantage. The party then crossed the Simplon pass, made a tour of the northern part of Italy, and halted in Alsace and Lorraine, around which cluster so many sad memories of recent war and disaster. On the 31st of August they reached Edinburgh, and were received by the lord provost. In the Free Assembly hall, in the presence of thousands, the General was presented with the freedom of the city. Among other remarks he said: "We are proud of Scotchmen as citizens of America. They make good citizens of our country, and their descendants have given bright names to its history." Subsequently he visited all the interesting places in and about that beautiful metropolis, including the site of "Sir Walter Scott's Birthplace," the memorials of Burns and other of Scotland's venerated sons. He also strolled through those older parts of the town that have become familiar to all readers of Scott's prose and poetry, as well as visited the Castle and Holyrood Palace, meeting many distinguished military men and noted civilians. An excursion followed to Dundee, Tayport, Melrose and Abbotsford, the two latter places being interesting as entwined in the poetry and annals of that border land rendered classic by the genius of Sir Walter Scott. On Sept. 4th the General was the guest of the Duke of Sutherland at his stately home near Dunrobin; thence he went to Dornock, Thurso, and Inverness, and at Castle, Grant was the guest of the Earl of Seafield, the traditional head of the Scottish clan of Grant. At Wick, in reply to a public address, he said: "I am happy to say that during the eight years of my presidency it was a hope of mine, which I am glad to say was realized, that all differences between the United States and Great Britain should be settled in a manner honorable to both. I am glad to say that they were so settled. It

was my aim to do what was right, irrespective of all other considerations. During all the negotiations I felt the importance of maintaining friendly relations between the great English-speaking nations, which I believe to be essential to the maintenance of peace throughout the world, and I feel confident that the continuance of those relations will exercise a vast influence toward the promotion of universal peace and civilization."

After a visit to the home of Burns the General was the guest of the Duke of Argyll at Inverary Castle, and formed a great friendship for that humane and intelligent nobleman. Next followed a tour to the English manufacturing towns of Newcastle, Sunderland, Sheffield, and Birmingham. It was at these places that Gen. Grant met the working classes of England, and the enthusiastic receptions that greeted him surprised all beholders. On the 23d of September *The Newcastle Chronicle* devoted twenty columns to a report of the demonstration at that place. An address of welcome was read in the presence of eighty thousand people, thousands of whom were laborers from the mines of Northumberland. In his lengthy reply Grant said: "We all know that but for labor we would have but very little that is worth fighting for, and when wars do come they fall upon the many—the producing classes—who are the sufferers. They not only have to furnish the means largely, but they have, by their labor and industry, to produce the means for those who are engaged in destroying and not producing. I was always a man of peace, and I have always advocated peace, although educated a soldier. Although I have gone through two wars, I have never of my own accord advocated war."

The General, after his tour through the manufacturing

towns mentioned, visited the home of Shakespeare, Warwick Castle, and other historic scenes, and then set out for Paris. He was welcomed at the depot by a deputation of officials dispatched for the purpose by President McMahon. His reception by the latter was extremely cordial. The Marshal greeted him as a comrade and a fellow-soldier, and the interview was so pleasant that at the instance of both parties many subsequent and informal ones occurred.

"After sojourning a month at the French capital and visiting its many objects of grandeur, the distinguished tourists set out for the south of France, where they embarked on the man-of-war Vandalia, and on Dec. 17 cast anchor in the beautiful Bay of Naples. An ascent of Mt. Vesuvius and an excursion to Pompeii having been accomplished and many attentions having been extended by the Italian authorities, a voyage was made to Palermo. The pleasure of travel, the freedom from the toils of the presidency, and the absence of the clamor of Washington life, had by this time entirely driven away the tired, weary, anxious look which marked the General during his later years as President. He passed Christmas Day on board the Vandalia, and the crews of German and English ships loudly cheered him as they sailed by. After various delightful wanderings along the shores of the Mediterranean, the Nile was ascended, and on Jan. 5, 1878, the tourists arrived at Alexandria, Egypt. At Cairo the Khedive placed a palace at their disposal and omitted nothing to render their stay in his dominions a bright page in the annals of their lengthy journey. After doing the sights of Egypt thoroughly, the Holy Land was next visited. The ancient town of Jaffa was decorated in their honor, and at Jerusalem a formal reception awaited them. On the 5th of March they reached Constantinople, where the

Sultan vied with preceding rulers in tendering graceful hospitalities. Greece, Rome, Florence, Venice and Milan successively gratified their curiosity. Everywhere honors were freely accorded, much in the manner that had characterized their arrival at other scenes. The opening of the Paris Exhibition on May 11 found General Grant among the dignitaries present, after which he made a tour of Holland, and thence proceeded to Berlin, where he met Prince Bismarck. "Glad to welcome President Grant to Germany," exclaimed the famous Chancellor, shaking his hand cordially. "There is no incident in my German tour," replied Grant, "that is more interesting to me than meeting Prince Bismarck." The Prince then expressed surprise at meeting so young a man, and when a comparison of ages was made Grant was found to be eleven years the youngest. "That," replied the Prince, "shows the value of a military life, for here you have the frame of a young man while I feel like an old one." During Grant's stay in Berlin, many public demonstrations took place in his honor, among them being a dinner by Prince Bismarck and a review of the troops, given in special honor of the renowned military chieftain. The same disposition to pay honor to General Grant was manifested throughout his travels in Denmark, Norway and Sweden. At Christiania a reception was tendered him by King Oscar of Norway.

St. Petersburg was next reached. The entrance to the Russian Empire was marked by the firing of a salute at Cronstadt and an address of welcome. Arriving at the capital he was immediately visited by Prince Gortschakoff and other high dignitaries of the imperial court. On the following day, July 31st, he had an audience with the Czar. The Grand Duke Alexis made it a point to meet the ex-President while in St. Petersburg and recalled with

much pleasure his visit to America. An imperial yacht was placed at the disposal of the visitors. At Moscow, as everywhere else, the General was received by large crowds. A short trip to Warsaw, a few days' rest and the party were once more on their travels, bound for Vienna. The day after his arrival Count Andrassy, the First Minister of the Council, called upon the General at the American Legation, attended by many of the leading statesmen. On the following day, August 20th, there was an audience with Francis at the Palace of Schoenbrum. On the 21st the General and Mrs. Grant were guests of the imperial family and dined with them in the evening. A diplomatic dinner was given on the 22d by the American Minister, among the guests being all the embassadors of foreign powers. In the evening a reception and ball took place.

Leaving the hospitable doors of the Austrian capital behind, a stop was made at Munich, the Athens of Germany, and Vichy, the celebrated watering place. Then an extended tour was made through the wine-making districts of Southern France. While at Bordeaux a message was received from the King of Spain, requesting the General to honor him with a visit. He was received in Spain with military honors, and was presented to the youthful King. His stay was made at Madrid, which became notable from the fact of General Grant's witnessing the attempted assassination of the King from a window of the Hotel de Paris.

Similar formality and courtesy greeted the ex-President on his visit to Lisbon. On learning that he had arrived, the King, Don Luis I., came to meet him. There was an audience at the Palace and a pleasant interview.

General Grant arrived in Dublin July 3d. He was wel-

comed with marked enthusiasm and was presented with the freedom of the city. The certificate was handsomely illuminated and contained in an elaborately carved bog-oak casket. In the evening he was banqueted at the Mayor's. The passage to Londonderry and the stay there was an ovation. He was received at the Town Hall by the Mayor and Council in their robes of office. An address was read extolling his civil and military career. In the evening he was entertained by a brilliant banquet given by the Mayor. Similar scenes marked his going to Belfast and his reception there.

This ended the European journey. In January, 1879, the General and his party set out for Marseilles, where they embarked on the Labourdonnais for India. They passed through the Suez Canal and enjoyed a prosperous voyage to Calcutta, viewing the glories of the Orient under peculiarly advantageous circumstances. The tour through India was a triumphal procession, and here General Grant received many of his most valuable presents. The landing was made at Bombay, and after seeing all the sights there the party journeyed to Allahabad, Agra, Delhi, Benares and Calcutta. Palaces and temples were thrown open to the General, and no distinguished visitor, with the single exception of the Prince of Wales, has ever seen India so thoroughly as General Grant, or been more honored by the native princes.

After India came British Burmah, in which only a brief stay was made, when the party proceeded directly for Hong Kong. On June 14th they reached the city of Peking. The General was immediately waited upon by the members of the Chinese Cabinet, accompanied by the military and civil Governors of the municipality. The Emperor, being a child of 7 years, Prince Kung, the

Prince Regent of the Empire and brother of the late Emperor, dispatched a deputation to invite General Grant to an audience. The following afternoon was named. Attended by a party of friends, the General appeared at the Palace. In every city in China he was the recipient of most courtly attention.

On arriving at Yokohama, Japan, on July 3d, a remarkable pageant was presented in the harbor. Vessels of war from almost every civilized nation flung their bunting to the breeze and volleys of artillery rent the air. An imperial barge conveyed the party to the shore, and on the quay they were received by the princes, ministers and high officials of the empire. A special train was in readiness, and in an hour they reached the city of Tokio, the capital, where a palace was assigned for their occupancy. With a refinement of courtesy, the Japanese had timed his arrival at Yokohama on the 3d of July, in order that General Grant might be received by the Emperor on the anniversary of American independence. Bands also played the national airs of the United States. At the audience that followed, Mrs. Grant accompanied the General, while the Empress attended the Emperor. The Emperor shook hands with the General, an honor hitherto unknown to the ancient customs of the Empire.

Subsequent interviews of less formality took place between the Emperor and the General, during which the latter performed a promise he had made to Prince Kung, in reference to the pending dangerous dispute between China and Japan concerning the Loo Choo islands. He earnestly urged prudent measures and mutual forbearance and depicted the deplorable results that would ensue from war. The Emperor listened with marked attention and was evidently deeply impressed. After most enjoyable

experiences in other parts of Japan, General Grant and family sailed from Yokohama for San Francisco on Sept. 2d, 1879, and landed on the shores of his native land after a pleasant voyage of eighteen days.

All San Francisco turned out to welcome the ex-President on his arrival home again, Sept. 20, 1879. After a short stay in San Francisco, he visited other parts of California and the adjoining States, including Oregon, and then made his way eastward in a leisurely manner. In November he was once more at his old home in Galena, and before the end of the year he was in New York and Philadelphia, among admiring friends. But his travels were not yet ended. Early in January, 1880, he set out for Southern trip. Passing through Augusta, Ga., Savannah, Charlestown and Jacksonville, he made a visit to Havana, sailed thence to Vera Cruz, and spent some time in Mexico, where he was treated with great distinction. He returned by way of Galveston, reaching that city March 22d; visited New Orleans, Mobile and Memphis, and in the latter part of April was again at Galena. He visited Iowa and other States west of the Mississippi, and during the summer extending his journey to Santa Fe, New Mexico, and returned east in October. A period of rest followed, which, after two years and a half such exciting scenes, was needed. Grant was then fifty-seven years old, well preserved, not very gray, and still fresh and hale in appearance.

XVI.

Campaign of 1880.

About this time talk of his renomination for the Presidency at once began. The campaign of 1880 was soon to begin, and it was natural that the man who had made

the tour of the world should be spoken of as a possible candidate. The State Conventions in New York, Pennsylvania, and Illinois, under the lead of their distinguished senators, declared for him, though four years before they had opposed his renomination in 1876. The National Republican Convention met at Chicago, June 2d, 1880. The first ballot was taken on the 7th and Grant had 304 votes to 284 for James G. Blaine, 93 for John Sherman, 34 for G. T. Edmunds, 30 for E. B. Washburne, and 10 for William Windom. That day and the next 36 ballots were taken. Grant never had less than 302 until the 35th and all that were required for a nomination were 379. The result was the nomination of James A. Garfield by the substantial union of all Grant's opponents. This ended third-term talk in this country, probably forever, though he had friends who would have been only too glad if events had taken such a turn at Chicago in 1884, as to make him a possibility. There was quiet expectation of something of the kind, but it was never realized. Through misplaced confidence, and in order to help his son, Gen. Grant became a partner in the banking firm of Grant & Ward, lending his powerful name to support the financial operations of the house, which, unsuspected by Grant, were conducted on a most desperate, if not fraudulent, system. There followed a gigantic collapse, and in his last days the life of the great commander was embittered by his connection with the unsavory concern, and he was disastrously victimized. He trusted too much and too far, but there is not a scintilla of evidence that he was in any way consciously identified with the crookedness of a now notorious establishment. He did all in his power to make amends, surrendering every dollar of his private property in order to indemnify the losers by

the bank. His financial relations with Mr. Vanderbilt demonstrated his extremely high sense of pecuniary honor and his determination to remedy any evil he had unwittingly caused, so far as his ability could go.

General Grant never aspired to a literary fame, and he never dreamed of writing a book until the suggestion came to him from literary men. He was induced last year to enter into a contract with the Century Publishing Company to furnish a series of battle articles on the rebellion, and one of them, "Shiloh," appeared in the February number of that magazine. Probably the series will never be completed, as it is not understood that more than one or two of the remaining articles were sufficiently advanced by their author for publication. The proposal of the Century Company was an impulse to Gen. Grant, exciting him to a more pretentious effort, namely, the preparation of a book on the war. One volume is out of the author's hands, and he expended his dying energy upon the second volume. A mournful interest thus attaches to this last endeavor of the rebellion hero, and with the same fortitude he ever manifested during the dark hours of the nation's supreme trial, he pressed on this last work of his life through excruciating suffering, and the shadow of approaching dissolution. The Shiloh paper of Gen. Grant created an unprecedented demand for the Century, and no single article which has ever appeared from the pen of any author has caused such curiosity and interest. If Gen. Grant had lived, it is now manifest that his contributions on this subject would have commanded a wider reading than those of any other writer.

XVII.

THE GENERAL'S HOME.

"General Grant's residence stands on the north side of Sixty-sixth Street, only a few doors from Fifth Avenue, and directly in the centre of the best residential quarter of New York City. It is a double mansion, built of brick, with brown stone trimmings, and an exceedingly massive and solid looking structure it is. The house faces toward the south, thus getting the advantage of the warm sun during the winter months and the cooling southern breezes of the summer. In this quarter of New York very many of the wealthiest people now reside, though only a few years ago the whole surrounding country was an unbroken and chaotic neighborhood, occupied by Irish squatters, billy goats and other hardy but inelegant creatures. The mansion in which Gen. Grant lived is a very plain building as to its exterior, but it looks like a structure which ought to have cost at least $150,000, unfurnished. The Grants, however, came into possession of it under exceedingly advantageous circumstances. The contract price for building the mansion was $110,000, but Gen. Grant bought the establishment for $72,000. The house was subsequently furnished at an outlay of $25,000, although, of course, that amount does not begin to represent the contents of this building, which houses the large quantity of very costly goods received by Gen. Grant during his tour of the world and a great number of other presents bestowed upon him by admiring American citizens.

"When the heavy front doors of the mansion swing open one finds himself in a lofty and broad hallway, tiled and

inlaid with mosaic. The tints of the walls and ceiling are gray, and all the coloring in the hall is of a subdued and quiet character. In the centre of the floor, facing the entrance to the drawing-room, is an inlaid monogram of the General's initials. The hall is lighted at night by mellow rays falling through the sides of a large Moorish lantern, the framework of which is of beaten antique brass. Brazen small arms extend from the sides of this lantern, studded with opalescent glass in a number of colors. These arms are terminated in cups of tulip-like shape, which contain the lights. The woodwork of the hall and stairway is oak, carved in antique figures and very massive and handsome in its effect. A huge sofa stands against the wall, covered with heavy Portuguese leather, and is exceedingly inviting in its aspect.

"At another place in the hall stands a heavy chair, framed in four immense elephant tusks, which was presented to Gen. Grant by the Maharajah of Deccan. When the General was visiting this dignitary during his tour of the earth, he expressed his admiration for the fine collection of ivory which was lying loosely about in the principal apartments of the palace. Gen. Grant had not yet emerged from the dominions of the Maharajah when he received the magnificent chair, made of the most conspicuous of the ornaments he had spoken of. Against the walls of the great hallway there are some handsome engravings heavily framed, and a few trophies also hang there. The principal one of these is a heavy bronze, containing medallion relief portraits of Washington, Lincoln and Grant. It was presented to the General several years ago, and is a fine work, copies of which will undoubtedly be extensively sought for by the admirers of the greatest warrior of the present time.

"The first floor of the Grant residence contains four apartments. The drawing-room lies to the left as one enters through the hall door; the library opens out of the drawing-room, and also has an entrance from the hall; the dining-room is straight in the rear of the big hallway, and on the right is a snug and elegant reception-room. The drawing-room, being the most conspicuous of any, may be described first. It is lofty, broad, and it impresses one with its size; the bay window throws a flood of light across the apartment, and also furnishes a fine, cosy sitting place in these days.

"The walls and ceiling of this apartment are decorated in the dark tints which are called Moorish, and the general appearance of the room is of an oriental description. A heavy Axminster carpet of a light shade lies on the floor, and over it is an immense rug especially imported from India for this purpose. The woodwork around the sides of the room is of handsomely carved rosewood, and the best part of the furniture is framed in the same material, so carved as to match the trimmings of the apartment. Some of the articles of furniture are richly gilded, and many of them are covered with fine specimens of heavily embossed silk of various colors, thickly laid in with Japanese gold embroidery. Pale-yellow silk, embroidered in gold forms, handsome portiéres and window curtains suspended upon polished brazen rods and relieved by deep folds of ruby velvet.

"One of the most magnificent ornaments in the room is a cabinet made of agate and grotesquely carved. On the front of this cabinet is engraved Gen. Grant's monogram, encircled by a laurel wreath. When Gen. Grant was traveling through Mexico a native nobleman pressed upon him the gift of two massive slabs of onyx, which were,

however, declined by reason of the fact that their value was considerably greater than the General cared to accept. The Mexican nobleman's generosity was, however, not to be balked in any such manner, and he afterward sent his gift to Mrs. Grant in New York. As a very considerable duty was imposed upon them they were allowed to remain for a long time in the custom-house, pending the contest which Gen. Grant proposed to make upon them. While they were awaiting this event they were seen by Charles T. Parks, a gentleman who formerly lived in Boston, but who is now the junior partner of a large New York firm. Mr. Parks, much struck by their beauty, was taken with the idea of making them into this cabinet, and he accordingly had them taken out of the custom-house and properly set up. They are said to be the finest specimens of onyx in the world.

"Among the other ornaments in the great parlor is a superb folding screen, presented to Gen. Grant by the citizens of Tokio. This is covered with superb embroidery, representing most marvelous specimens of Japanese poultry. There are other cabinets in different parts of the room, two of them being made of teak, very handsomely carved, and holding upon their shelves a great number of specimens of porcelain and other bric-à-brac of the kind over which fashionable women rave; silver pedestals, onyx pedestals, a saddle handsomely ornamented in lacquer work, and a handsome lacquer cabinet. All these, presented to Gen. Grant by the Mikado of Japan, are in the room. The Maharajah of Deccan, who gave the General the massive chair framed in ivory tusks, already mentioned, likewise presented him with a silver filigree cabinet made in the form of an Eastern temple. This is a particularly costly ornament, and is said to have no

counterpart in Europe or America. There is a fine marble bust of Gen. Grant standing in the bay-window recess, and there are a number of paintings on the wall. One of these is Buchanan Reed's work, called 'Sheridan's Ride.' It is an exceedingly spirited picture, and hangs just over the mantel, opposite the doorway leading into the apartment. At the right of the entrance, opposite the Reed picture, is a portrait of Gen. Scott, executed by Page, and presented to Gen. Grant by the late Marshall O. Roberts. A portrait group representing the Grant family hangs near the big Sheridan picture. The General is the central figure in this painting, while at his right his daughter Nellie is seated upon a Shetland pony, opposite Mrs. Grant and the three sons. There are a number of other paintings, mostly of landscapes, in the drawing-room, but these I have mentioned are the only works of celebrated artists.

The reception-room across the hall is decorated and furnished in light blue. The dining-room, at the back, is pale green in the order of its decorations, and is a very comfortable looking room. The floor is of inlaid oak and mahogany, highly polished and covered nearly to the edges by a fine heavy rug. The dining table and chairs are of oak, handsomely carved, and the chairs are covered with embossed morocco. The windows are heavily hung with Turkish embroideries and the walls are paneled in green velvet.

"The library, opening out of the drawing-room, is decorated as to its sides and ceiling in heavy Venetian red. A Persian rug of large dimensions lies in the centre of the floor, which is made of oak, ebony and rosewood. A fine Bengal tiger skin is thrown upon the floor in front of the large fireplace, which is made of brass. The furniture is covered with Turkish and Persian embroideries, and

standing against the farthest wall is an open cabinet of some dark wood, containing a number of costly gifts received by the General during his memorable journey around the world. Noticeable among these and preserved as his most highly valued souvenirs are a lot of small silver boxes containing the freedom of the different cities which he visited while abroad. In one corner of the room is a cane which was long ago the property of the Marquis de Lafayette, this historic relic having been presented to Gen. Grant by a number of Baltimore ladies. The walls are decorated by pictures, small arms, and pieces of old steel armor. The curtains, which are rich and heavy, are made of Persian materials, with silk fringes and galloons, together with handsome satin and plush mountings. There are five thousand volumes ranged about the walls, these having been presented to Gen. Grant by the citizens of Boston. In the centre of the room there is a large table, covered with manuscripts, scrap books and newspaper clippings. It is at this table that Gen. Grant had written his recent reminiscences, and the big, high-backed chair drawn up to the centre of the board is the one in which he has, while working, so heroically fought against the encroachments of his painful disease. Opposite him at the table is the chair occupied by his son, Col. Fred Grant, who has acted as his amanuensis and copyist. Sometimes the General has dictated slowly to his son, and sometimes the latter has received the sheets of his father's work and copied them as fast as they were scratched off and shoved across to him. This apartment will long be remembered as the historic room in Gen. Grant's residence.

"On the next floor above the one already described there are four chambers, reached by the broad, easy, and heavily carpeted staircase from the hall below. The two front

rooms, each of them very large apartments, are occupied by General and Mrs. Grant. In these long and painful nights the old hero had reclined upon an immense brass bedstead, heavily canopied overhead. The room is comfortably furnished, the colors being warm in hue and the easy chairs and sofas presenting an inviting and luxurious appearance. The floor is covered by a large square rug, and the furniture is mahogany. Mrs. Grant's boudoir is the most elegant of the chambers on the floor. It is carpeted in heavy Wilton, and its ornaments are antique and costly. There is a handsome and elaborately designed breakfast table, a deep, luxurious couch, and the chairs and sofas are of wicker work. A little desk made of inlaid woods and a couple of handsome bookcases complete the room, the prevailing colors in the decoration of which are seal brown.

"Mrs. Grant's sleeping apartment is finished in old gold and blue, and the guests' chamber, which opens from the back of the upper hall, is frescoed in tints mainly of a dove color. On the third floor there are two suits of rooms, which are designed for the special use of the younger members of the family whenever they come to visit their parents. In both of these the floors are of hard wood, covered nearly to the edges with rugs, and the furnishings are of bamboo and bird's-eye maple. The decorations are in robin's-egg blue, and the rooms are all light and cheery. The upper floor is cut up into apartments for the servants. There is a billiard room in the basement of the mansion, which is a quite handsome apartment. The floor is of inlaid woods, and the walls, which are dark in color, are hung with some handsome steel engravings. The general impression conveyed by the interior of Gen. Grant's mansion is one of comfort rather than of elaborate

luxury. Many of the articles which I have described, while being undoubtedly of some considerable intrinsic value, are far more highly held by reason of their associations than through the amount of their cost."

XVIII.

DOMESTIC RELATIONS.

Gen. Grant's domestic relations were of the happiest nature. In fact, the home life of the Grants has been singularly beautiful and tender. The General's only daughter, Nellie, was married to Mr. Sartoris, an Englishman of good social standing and estate. His eldest son, Frederick, married a Chicago lady, at the time of her betrothal the reigning belle of Chicago, and to this daughter-in-law the General was devotedly attached. The other two sons also made happy matrimonial alliances. Only a year ago Gen. Grant remarked to one of his intimate friends: "I am an exceedingly fortunate man, and can confidently look forward to a comfortable old age. I have sufficient income to keep myself and dear wife in the most comfortable manner for the rest of our days, and our boys are all doing well."

Unfortunately, great sorrows came in the life of the old soldier. His son became involved in Wall Street operations, and through the dishonesty of his partner, Ferdinand Ward, was financially wrecked, and, to protect his son's honor as a business man, the General also lost all of his possessions save the fund of $250,000, invested for his benefit; and at the same time was fully developed the cancerous affection which caused his death. At the time he was engaged in writing his history of the Rebellion, and had completed one of the proposed two volumes when he was stricken down by the disease. While on his death-

bed, he said to one of his closest friends: "If I could only remove the stain of this disgrace, caused by the failure of my son, from the family name, I would write, I would work as long as I had the power to move my arms. The responsibility of battle and of leading the armies of the nation caused me no such concern as has this failure. I had hoped that fortune would smile on me, so that I would be able to return all the money lost through my name being connected with the bankrupt firm, but now I am on my back and unable to do anything." But there was one bright ray in this hour of darkness. The Government, in appreciation of his service in the war of the Rebellion, placed him on the retired list as General of the Army, with full pay.

Gen. Grant's only public utterances of importance during the last years of his life were his manly appeals to the President, Congress, and the people, for justice to Gen. Fitz John Porter of the Army of the Potomac, who, he became satisfied, after careful investigation, had been "unjustly cashiered from the army for alleged neglect of duty at the second battle of Bull Run."

He retained to the last his love for his old soldiers, the privates as well as the officers, and never failed, if possible, to attend the military reunions of the various armies which he had commanded, and the National Encampments of the Grand Army of the Republic, of which he was an honored comrade.

XIX.

Disease and Death.

The Last Days of America's Greatest General.

"On Dec. 24th, 1883, Gen. Grant started to make a call. Entering his coupé, he handed his coachman, as was his

custom, at that time of year, a Christmas remembrance in the shape of a roll of bills. Turning to do this, he slipped and fell violently on the icy pavement. He was then a man of 62, weighing over 200 pounds. The injury he received was partly to the hip, partly to the leg, and partly in the shock sustained. It put him on his back for awhile, and on crutches for weeks, and he never fully recovered from its effect, though subsequently he was able to take long walks. In June, 1884, while living at Long Branch, he became troubled about his throat. In October Dr. Fordyce Baker, of New York, detected symptoms of cancerous growth. He was advised to stop smoking gradually, as that might, it was thought, have helped produce his disease, but he did it at once and felt the better for it. But in November he became much worse. He was then almost unable to speak, and he ate with great difficulty. The root of the tongue was hardened, and there were thick patches on the soft palate, accompanied by a slight ulceration. He had considerable pain, which was relieved by application of muriate of cocaine and iodoform. He became much better, and got along well until a relapse in February, when the end became pretty clear to those informed of the case. On the 4th of March there were rumors of his death, but he rallied and improved. Since that time, however, no expectations of his ultimate recovery have been entertained. Some days he had been quite comfortable, on others full of suffering. The mental disturbance arising from his financial difficulties was always with him, and helped to weaken and break him down. His strength failed, and on the 28th of March a crisis came. In tender sympathy and universal admiration the country looked upon what all men supposed to be the deathbed of America's greatest Captain, but when he ral-

lied and threw off the death grip in the early spring, the entire nation beheld the triumph with astonishment. It was a surprise surpassing that which came with the masterly environment of Vicksburg after the disasters preceding. A story is told by Dr. Sands which gives an excellent idea of the General's bull-dog tenacity and pluck. On the evening of the hemorrhage, when all hope was gone, the General turned to the doctors and said, "Am I going to die to-night?" "No," answered one of them. "Well, then, I will get up and take a walk around the room," and he did so, to the amazement of all present.

"The wonderful tenacity of life, the patient, heroic, masterful conflict with physical disintegration, has presented anew to the people of the United States the prime qualities and salient traits in a man and a leader whose greatness must be pushed into distance in order that its real proportions may be appreciated. The physical endurance of Gen. Grant during the past weary, uncertain months was simply amazing, and served admirably to emphasize his higher heroic qualities. In his cheerful endurance of pain and insidious dissolution he was a rebuke to his anxious family and surrounding friends. When he gently chid them, saying, "Do as I do, take it quietly," the splendid greatness of the suffering side of his nature was freshly revealed. Never before on this continent has a sick man been watched with such unflagging assiduity by such an eager and vast concourse of wistful waiters on death. Pulsations of hope, alternating with hopelessness, constantly throbbed from one ocean to the other, and all the while the illustrious patient was slowly falling back to the inner lines of his life's reserve. The final line of retreat was all along kept open in his mind's eye, and he appeared to have fully reconnoitred the banks of the dark river,

and to have been as thoroughly prepared for the finishing stroke of mortal strategy as he was for the grand, momentous crossing of the Rapidan when he put his last unrelenting grip upon the throat of rebellion.

"The danger was so great that it was found necessary to remove the patient from his home in New York. On the 16th of June Gen. Grant was taken to the cottage of Mr. Drexel on Mt. McGregor. He endured the ride much better than was expected, though it is suspected that he drew upon his reserve fortitude and strength more than was apparent at the time. Soon after reaching his last earthly retreat, he lost the power of audible speech. During the days of his latest suffering, the distinguished patient was intent upon the labor born of anxiety for his family. He pushed the work of finishing his war history, and had virtually finished the arduous task when weakness irrevocably took the helm of life. Painfully, patiently, grandly, he contested the progress of disease; and when he finally succumbed he stood out—far out—alone on that promontory of human endurance which reaches farthest into the ocean of eternity. The remark seems a true one, that 'he came as near to conquering death as it lies in the power of humanity to do.' The General's sleep the first night of his sojourn at Mount McGregor was almost wholly due to morphine. The next day his general condition was no better. During the morning he walked slowly and with the aid of a cane around the cottage, after pausing to survey the landscape to the eastward, where the Green Mountains are grandly visible. He then rested until three o'clock, when, followed by his servant Harrison, he set out for a walk. He went as far as the brow of the mountain, a distance of a few hundred yards, and tried to get a view of the monument that marks the spot where

Burgoyne surrendered, twenty miles away. The effort of lifting his head caused him great pain, and after five minutes spent there he returned. He was exhausted, and evidently his thoughts dwelt on that end which he was sure could not be long averted. He caused writing material to be brought to him, and, sitting in the parlor, prepared memoranda for his family and for Dr. Douglas, who was attending him. Part of the evening was spent in the open air, the General enjoying the lovely aspect of nature as the gloaming melted into darkness. When he retired he was apparently very weak, but he slept well, and in the morning the watchers took a new lease of hope. The succeeding days were marked by no particular change. The General continued weak, and the curiosity of visitors who lurked in the vicinity of the cottage annoyed him considerably. On the 6th of July his strength was greater, and on the 8th he was able to receive a Roman Catholic priest from Baltimore, and a deputation of Mexican editors. The first desired to assure him that he was remembered in the prayers of all the faithful. To this Gen. Grant wrote a feeling reply upon the slate which he kept by his side. The Mexican journalists addressed the illustrious invalid through their leader, Sénor Santa Anna, declaring that they could not let pass the occasion of their presence without paying their respects to one who had done so much for his country and to promote the best of sentiments between the two republics of North America. Gen. Grant replied: "My great interest in Mexico dates back to the war between the United States and that country. My interest was increased when four European monarchies attempted to set up their institutions on this continent, selecting Mexico, a territory adjoining. It was an outrage on human rights for a foreign nation to attempt to transfer

her institutions and her rulers to a territory of civilized people without their consent. They were fearfully punished for their crime. I hope Mexico may soon begin an upward and prosperous departure. She has all the conditions—she has the people, she has the soil, she has the climate, she has the minerals. The conquest of Mexico will not be an easy task in the future."

The exertion of these receptions appeared to have an unfortunate effect. During the succeeding nights the sick man's slumber indicated increasing weakness, and his pulse grew less firm. There were still revivals of his strength, however, and one day's report suggestive of hope would be belied by the next. The monotony of his existence had grown verk irksome, and to this cause of ennui was added the heat of the season, which began to be severely felt, even at such an elevation as that of Mount McGregor. On July 21st the General's condition changed for the worse. The day was hot and sultry, and increased weakness was apparent, which a long attack of hiccoughs served to increase. U. S. Grant, Jr., was summoned by wire to his father's bedside, all hope of recovery having been abandoned. About 11 o'clock the General, after writing a few instructions to members of his family, ordered them to retire, declaring that there was no use in their staying up any later. His instructions were obeyed, and at midnight he fell asleep, closely watched by his faithful wife. During his entire illness and up to the last moments of his life Grant bore his sufferings with great fortitude, never complaining and never finding the least fault with his attendants.

XX.

His Last Day.

The early morning hours about and around the cottage were still and quiet. Occasionally the nurse walked out

on the piazza for fresh air, and at nearly 3 A. M. Mrs. Grant came out upon the veranda, but the sound of a rattling, laborious cough from within brought her almost immediately to the General's side, while she slowly fanned the sick man's face. At 3 A. M. Dr. Douglass, who was asleep on a couch in the same room, was aroused by the nurse to administer food and clear the General's throat. Gen. Grant leaned forward in his chair, and signified a desire that a lamp should be brought. The nurse brought the lamp and held it up at the sick man's shoulder, and at the same time Grant made a movement turning his face toward the light, signifying a desire that the nurse should bring his pad and pencil. They did not interpret his meaning immediately, and turning a little further, he repeated his wish. His eyes were clear and stay, and there was every indication that the General's reason was at his command. Dr. Douglas was aroused at 5 o'clock to send a summons to Dr. Sands. After restlessly turning his eyes toward the trees, the General settled himself in his chair for a nap. Dr. Sands was notified so that the members of the medical staff might know of the responsibility of the case at the close of the night, not however with the thought that relief could be given by any person. He was given stimulants frequently, but as the hours passed he grew weaker. The General sat with closed eyes a great deal of the time, and once attempted to write, but only succeeded in writing the date, as the effort was more than he could bear. He spoke occasionally, but his voice was weak. At one time he asked the hour of day, and some one replied, "One o'clock;" the cottage clock struck twelve soon afterwards, and he counted the strokes. He then wrote that the clock was wrong and had a desire to have it righted, which was done. At nine o'clock he

seemed restless, and the physicians pronounced him to be sinking. Col. Fred Grant asked him if he would like to lie down, and he attempted to rise without assistance, but fell back into his chair. He was assisted to bed, and the family gathered about him. At Mrs. Grant's request Dr. Newman knelt beside the General and prayed. He soon fell asleep, waking shortly after. An attempt was made to induce warmth, and mustard drafts failed to preserve the flagging circulation, and the death rattle was heard at 5.25 A. M.; though after that the General opened his eyes and seemed to recognize his friends. He quietly breathed his last on July 23, 1885, at 7.10 A. M.

The news of Gen. Grant's death was received with great sorrow throughout the world. Emblems of mourning for the dead hero were everywhere seen, testifying to the world wide sorrow of the people. As soon as the President received a dispatch telling of the news of Grant's death, he immediately directed that the flag on the White House should be placed at half-mast. Although the people of Washington had been anticipating Grant's death, the lowering of the flag was the first confirmatory news. The bells of the city began tolling, and citizens and business men readily understood their meaning, and began draping their residences and business houses. President Cleveland sent the following dispatch to Mrs. Grant at Mount McGregor:—

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 23.—Accept an expression of my heartfelt sympathy in this hour of your great affliction. The people of the nation mourn with you, and would reach, if they could, with kindly comfort, the depths of your sorrow, which is yours alone, and which only the pity of God can heal."

The following proclamation was afterwards issued by the President:

"The President of the United States has just received the sad tidings of the death of that illustrious citizen and ex-President of the United States, General Ulysses S. Grant, at Mt. McGregor, in the State of New York, to which place he had lately been removed in the endeavor to prolong his life. In making this announcement to the people of the United States, the President is impressed with the magnitude of the public loss in the death of the great military leader, who was in the hour of victory magnanimous, amid disaster serene and self-sustained, and who in every situation, whether as soldier or Chief Magistrate twice called to power by his fellow-countrymen, trod unswervingly the pathway of duty, undeterred by doubts, single-minded, and straightforward. The entire country has witnessed with deep emotion his prolonged and patient struggle with painful disease, and has watched by his couch of suffering with tearful sympathy. The destined end has come at last, and his spirit has returned to the Creator who sent it forth.

The great heart of the nation that followed him when living with love and pride, bows now in sorrow above him dead, tenderly mindful of his virtues, his great patriotic services, and of the loss occasioned by his death.

In testimony of respect to the memory of General Grant, it is ordered that the Executive Mansion and the several Departments at Washington be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, and that all public business shall on the day of the funeral be suspended; and the Secretaries of War and Navy will cause orders to be issued for the appropriate military and naval honors to be rendered on that day.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington this 23rd day of July, A. D. 1885, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and tenth.

[Signed] GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President: *T. F. Bayard*, Secretary of State.

The following proclamation was issued by the Governor of New York:

State of New York, Executive Chamber:

Ulysses S. Grant, twice President of the United States, defender of the Union, victorious leader of our soldiers, and General on the retired list of the Army, is dead. To the last he was the true soldier. Strong in spirit, patient in suffering, brave in death—his warfare is ended. After the close of his official life, and following that notable journey around the world, when tributes of esteem from all nations were paid him, he chose his home among citizens of our State and died upon our soil, in the county of Saratoga, overlooking the scenes made glorious by Revolutionary memories. It is fitting that the State which he chose as his home should specially honor his memory.

The word of grief and tokens of sorrow by which we mark his death shall honor two offices which he held and proclaim that praise which shall ever be accorded to those who serve the Republic. Therefore it is hereby directed that the flags on the public buildings of the State be placed at half-mast until his burial, and on that day, yet to be appointed, all ordinary business in the Executive Chamber and in the Departments of State Government will be suspended. The people of the State are called upon to display until his funeral emblems of mourning, and it is requested that at that hour they cease from their business and pay respect to the distinguished dead.

Given under my hand and privy seal of the State of New York, at the Capitol, in the city of Albany, this 23d day of July, 1885. DAVID B. HILL.

By the Governor: *William G. Rice*, Private Secretary."

XXI.

THE OBSEQUIES.

The immediate question now, was as to the burial place of Grant; it interested and absorbed the whole nation. Galena, Washington and New York vied with each other

in offering an honored resting place for the sacred remains. Arlington and The Soldiers' Home were officially tendered, but as Gen. Grant's expressed wish was to be buried in the city of New York, so that his wife might rest at his side, Riverside Park, N. Y., was finally accepted by Mrs. Grant. The body, after remaining ten days at the cottage at Mount McGregor, was taken by special train to Saratoga, Albany, and New York, where it lay in state until August 7th, 1885, the day of the funeral. By direction of the Secretary of War, Major General W. S. Hancock superintended the ceremonies connected with the funeral, from Mt. McGregor to the Grave.

Probably no such scene has ever been known in the history of New York as the obsequies of Gen. Grant. It is seldom that more than a quarter of a million of people take the pains to march in procession, and look upon the face of a dead hero. For three nights and two days Gen. Grant lay in state in the vestibule of the City Hall, which had the appearance of a crypt from its heavy black hangings. He was guarded by some of his old soldiers, and officers from the National Guard. The people would form in lines far up Broadway, and then slowly move around the City Hall Park, and when near the entrance, divide into two files, so that two persons were enabled to see the remains at the same time, one from either side of the coffin. The dome and stairway, which formed a lantern to this crypt, were magnificently decorated with superb floral tributes. The interest which was taken by the people in the last of Gen. Grant was astonishing. In the early morning, and late at night, men, women and children would be seen waiting for a chance to be admitted.

The funeral, however, was the greatest feature of this half week of national sorrow. It was under the control

of the city of New York, and incidentally of the National Government. The remarkable spectacle of three Presidents of the United States coming to the grave of a fourth may never be seen again by the present generation. No similar scene has been witnessed since Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe walked together in the grounds of the University of Virginia. President Cleveland brought his whole Cabinet; the United States army and navy may be said to have been collected in all their enterprise and leading biography here. The pall-bearers selected by the President were typical of the highest respect and career in the land. Sherman and Sheridan, Grant's old lieutenants, Johnston and Buckner, his old opponents, gave a picture of American fraternity astonishing almost to ourselves who remember the terrible conflicts within the present generation, and how for years it seemed that the American flag was doomed.

The great procession was led by Gen. Hancock, and occupied five hours marching past any fixed point. Every step of the way all available space was occupied by people watching the slowly moving procession. There figured in this funeral about a million people. The passive portion of the spectacle was the Government itself. The soldiery, whether volunteer or regular, was sacred in the people's eyes. The Government of Washington and the long array of State Governors, came willingly and gladly, and with satisfaction added his name or face to this national testimonial. The tomb was reached before 5 o'clock, and the dust of the General was borne from the hearse, which had been drawn by twenty-four sable steeds. His comrades read the tender service appointed for their lowliest—for in courage there is no aristocracy: "God of battles! Father of all! we seek thee, with whom there is no death!"

What democracy of high priesthood is this! "Amen," say the kindly veterans. "Here lies the body of a true-hearted, brave, and earnest defender of the republic," says the Post Commander, and the privates come one by one with their evergreens. "Let each one," speaks the Post Chaplain at the grave, be so loyal to every virtue, so true to every friendship, so faithful in our remaining march, that we shall be ready to fall, not with doubt, but in faith." Three Presidents bent above the coffin. Confederate Generals, with arms locked in Union General's arms,—Johnston with Sherman, Sheridan with Buckner—looked lovingly on the Supreme Captain. The preachers followed with their ritual, the volunteer regiments fired all their guns. The coffin was slided into the casket of steel, and the Mayor of New York took the key of the sepulchre door. A career so superb that analysis cannot deal with it, was ended, and the lock made fast.

XXII.

QUOTATIONS FROM GRANT'S WORDS, SPEECHES AND CONVERSATIONS.

In his messages while President, and his speeches also during the eight years he occupied the presidential chair, Gen. Grant gave utterance to scores of expressions now familiar. The volumes in which is recorded his journey around the world, such a journey as no man in this century can hope to parallel, are full of quotable expressions. To search for them all, or to select the best only, would be a tedious task. Here are a few of those that are worth remembering:

"Let us have peace."—First inaugural address.

"I voted for Buchanan because I knew Fremont."—Interview.

"I never had time."—To an officer asking if he ever felt fear on the battle-field.

"I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer."—In the Wilderness, 1864.

"The young men of the country have a peculiar interest in maintaining the national honor."—First inaugural.

"When wars do come, they fall upon the many, the producing class, who are the sufferers."—Newcastle speech.

"If I can mount a horse I can ride him, and all the attendants can do is to keep away."—Private conversation.

"All of it. I should like to live all of my life over again. There isn't any part of it I should want to leave out."—Conversation, but *before* he met F. Ward.

"Labor disgraces no man; unfortunately you occasionally find men who disgrace labor."—To Midland International Arbitration Union, Birmingham, Eng.

"Although a soldier by profession, I have never felt any sort of fondness for war, and I have never advocated it except as a means of peace."—Speech at London.

"The battle of Lookout Mountain is one of the romances of the war. There was no such battle, nor any action there worthy to be called a battle. It is all poetry."—Conversation.

"No terms other than unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted. I propose to move immediately on your works."—Message to Gen. Buckner at Fort Donelson, 1862.

"I appreciate the fact, and am proud of it, that the attentions I am receiving are intended more for our coun-

try than for me personally."—Letter from London to G. W. Childs, June, 1877.

"Leave the matter of religion to the family altar, the church and the private school, supported entirely by private contributions. Keep the church and state for ever separate."—Des Moines speech, 1875.

"I don't believe in strategy, in the popular understanding of the term. I use it to get up just as close to the enemy as practicable, with as little loss of life as possible. Then, up guards, and at 'em."—In conversation.

"I am a soldier, and, as you know, a soldier must die. I have been President, but we know that the term of the presidency expires; and when it has expired he is no more than a dead soldier."—To the Mayor of Liverpool.

"I regard Sheridan as not only one of the great soldiers of the war, but one of the great soldiers of the world—a man fit for the highest commands. No better general ever lived than Sheridan."—Talk with Bismarck, 1877.

"I long to see a period of repose in our politics; that would make it a matter of indifference to patriotic men which party is in power. I never removed men from office because they were Democrats. I never thought of such a thing."—Conversation.

"I yield to no one in my admiration of Thomas. He was one of the finest characters of the war. He was slow and cautious. We differed about the Nashville campaign, but the success of his campaign will be his vindication against my criticisms."—A conversation.

"It has been my misfortune to be engaged in more battles than any other general on the other side of the Atlantic, but there was never a time during my command when I would not have chosen some settlement by reason rather than the sword."—A conversation.

"The one thing I never want to see again is a military parade. When I resigned from the army and went to a farm, I was happy. When the rebellion came I returned to the service because it was a duty. I had no thought of rank; all I did was to try and make myself useful."—In conversation with the Duke of Cambridge.

"I never held a council of war in my life. I heard what men had to say—the stream of talk at headquarters—but I made up my own mind, and from my written orders my staff got their first knowledge of what was to be done. No living man knew of plans until they were matured and decided."—Conversation.

"The most troublesome men in public life are those over-righteous people who see no motives in other people's actions but evil motives; who believe all public life is corrupt and nothing is well done unless they do it themselves."—Speaking of advocates of reform.

"There are many men who would have done better than I did under the circumstances in which I found myself. If I had never held command; if I had fallen, there were 10,000 behind who would have followed the contest to the end and never surrendered the Union."—Conversation.

"I believe that my friend Sherman could have taken my place as a soldier as well as I could, and the same will apply to Sheridan. And I believe that if our country ever comes into trial again, young men will spring up equal to the occasion, and if one fails there will be another to take his place, just as there was if I had failed."—Philadelphia speech, 1877.

"Speaking of the great men I have met in Europe, I regard Bismarck and Gambetta as the greatest. I saw a good deal of Bismarck, and had long talks with him.

He impresses you as a great man. Gambetta also greatly impressed me. I was much pleased with the republican leaders in France."—Conversation.

"Lincoln was incontestably the greatest man I ever knew. What marked him was his sincerity, his kindness, his clear insight into affairs, his firm will and clear policy. I always found him preëminently a clean-minded man. The darkest day of my life was that of Lincoln's assassination."—Conversation.

"I do not want to detract from other civilizations, but I believe that we (English-speaking people) possess the highest civilization. There is the strongest bond of union between the English-speaking people, and that bond should and will serve to extend the greatest good to the greatest number. That will always be my delight."—Speech at banquet, Newcastle, Eng.

"I always had an aversion to Napoleon and the whole family. When I was in Denmark I declined seeing the prince imperial. I did not wish to see him. The first Emperor had great genius, but was one of the most selfish and cruel men in history. I see no redeeming trait in his character. The third Napoleon was even worse, the especial enemy of America and of liberty."—Conversation.

"I tried hard to be friendly with Greeley, and went out of my way to court him; but, somehow, we never became cordial. He had strange notions about the kind of men who should take office. He seemed to believe that when a man was a helpless creature, a burden to his friends and drifting between the jail and the poorhouse, he should have an office."—From an interview.

"I believe Porter to be as great an admiral as Lord Nelson. He was always ready for every emergency and

every responsibility. The country has never done him the justice that history will do him. He has undoubted courage and genius. . . . It would have been a great thing for Porter if he had never been able to read and write."—Conversation.

"Stonewall Jackson was a courageous, energetic, deeply religious man, and a fine soldier, but it is questionable whether his great reputation is justified by his campaigns in Virginia. He had very commonplace men to deal with. If he had met Sheridan and had tried on him, or on any of our great generals, the tactics which he attempted successfully on inferior captains, he would have been beaten and destroyed."—A conversation.

"My advice to Sunday schools, no matter what their denomination, is: Hold fast to the Bible as the sheet-anchor of your liberties; write its precepts in your hearts and practice them in your lives. To the influence of this Book we are indebted for all the progress made in true civilization, and to this we must look as our guide in the future. 'Righteousness exalteth a nation; but sin is a reproach to any people.'"—To Sunday school children, June, 1876.

"We will not deny to any of those who fought against us any privileges under the government which we claim for ourselves; on the contrary, we welcome all such who come forward in good faith to help build up the waste places and to perpetuate our institutions against all enemies, as brothers in full interest with us in a common heritage; but we are not prepared to apologize for the part we took in the war."—Speech at Des Moines, 1875.

XXIII.

GEORGE W. CHILDS' RECOLLECTIONS OF GEN. GRANT.

Much has been published about Gen. Grant, but there are some things I have not seen stated, and one is that he had considerable artistic taste and talent. He painted very well. One of his paintings, twelve by eighteen inches, perhaps, he gave to his friend, the Hon. A. E. Borie, of Philadelphia, who was Secretary of the Navy. That picture is, I believe, the only one that he painted which is known to be in existence. Of the others there is no trace. He stood very high with his professor of drawing at West Point, and if he had persevered in that line might have made a good artist. He was always apt in mathematics and drawing. The picture I referred to was of an Indian chief at a trading post in the Northwest, exchanging skins and furs with a lot of traders and trappers. The Indian stood in the foreground, and was the central object. He was a noble figure, and was well painted in full and correct costume. I have seen the painting often, which has been very much admired, and he took a good deal of pride in it himself. He gave it to Mr. Borie, as that gentleman was, perhaps, one of his dearest friends, and the intimacy kept up till the latter's death.

He was staying with me during the canvas of the election between Tilden and Hayes, and on the morning of the momentous day he accompanied me to my office. In a few moments an eminent Republican Senator and one or two other leading Republicans walked in and they went over the returns. These leaders said: "Hayes is elected," an opinion in which the others coincided. Gen. Grant

listened to them but said nothing. After they had settled the matter in their own minds, he said: "Gentlemen, it looks to me as if Mr. Tilden was elected." He afterward sent for me in Washington and said: "This matter is very complicated, and the people will not be satisfied unless something is done in regard to it which will look like justice. Now," he continued, "I have spoken of an electoral commission, and the leaders of the party are opposed to it, which I am sorry to see. They say that if an electoral commission is appointed, you might as well count in Mr. Tilden. I would sooner have Tilden than that the Republicans should have a President who could be stigmatized as a fraud. If I were Mr. Hayes I would not have it unless it was settled in some way outside of the Senate. This matter is opposed by the leading Republicans in the House and Senate and throughout the country."

President Grant invited the leading Senators to dine with him that day to get their sentiment. He said to me, "You see the feeling here. I find them almost universally opposed to anything like an electoral commission." I named a leading Democrat in the House, who was, perhaps one of the most prominent men in the country, a man of great influence and of great integrity of character, whom it would be well for Gen. Grant to see in the matter, and the suggestion was acted on. I sent for this gentleman and put the dilemma to him in President Grant's name, as follows: It is very hard for the President and very embarrassing as to men on his own side, that this matter does not seem to find favor with them as well as to have Democratic opposition. Republicans think you might as well count Tilden in, but as the feeling throughout the country demands as honest a count of the thing as possible, this electoral commission ought to be

appointed. The answer at once was that the Democrats would favor it and it was through that gentleman and Gen. Grant that the matter was carried through. Grant was the originator of the plan. He sent for Mr. Conkling, and said with deep earnestness, "This matter is a serious one and the people feel it very deeply. I think this electoral commission ought to be appointed." Conkling answered, "Mr. President, Senator Morton (who was then the acknowledged leader of the Senate) is opposed to it and opposed to your efforts; but if you wish the commission carried, I can do it." He said, "I wish it done." Mr. Conkling took hold of the matter and put it through. The leading Democrat I have spoken of took the initiative in the House and Mr. Conkling in the Senate. Gen. Patterson of Philadelphia, who was an intimate friend of Gen. Jackson, and a life-long Democrat, was also sent for. He had large estates in the South and a great deal of influence with the Democrats, and particularly with Southern Democrats. Gen. Patterson was upward of eighty, but he came down there and remained one or two weeks, working hard to accomplish the purpose in view. After the bill had passed and was waiting for signature, Gen. Grant went to a State Fair in Maryland the day it should have been signed, and there was much perturbation about it.

Gen. Grant acted in good faith throughout the whole business. It has been said that the changing complexion of the court threw the matter into Hayes' hands, and if the court had remained as it was Tilden would have been declared President. Gen. Grant was the soul of honor in this matter and no one ever accused him or ever hinted that he was untruthful in any way. I, for one, don't believe that he could possibly tell a lie or act deceitfully.

There is another point of politics not generally known. During Garfield's canvas Garfield became very much demoralized. He said that he did not only think they would not carry Indiana, but he was doubtful if they would carry Ohio. During that emergency strong appeals were made to Gen. Grant and he at once threw himself into the breech. He saw his strong personal friends and told them they must help. There was one very strong man, a Senator, whom Gen. Grant sent for and told him that he must turn in, and though he first declined, at Gen. Grant's urgent solicitation he entered the field and contributed handsomely to the victory. Gen. Grant went into the canvas with might and main. The tide was turned and it was through Gen. Grant's personal efforts, seconded by his strong personal friends, who did not feel any particular interest in Garfield's election, that he was elected.

As to Gen. Grant's third term, he never, by word or by any letter, ever suggested to any one that he would like to be nominated for a third term. Neither Mr. Conkling, Gen. Logan nor Senator Cameron had any assurance from him in any way that he would even take the nomination if it was tendered him, and they proceeded in that fight without any authority from him whatever. His heart was not on a third term at all. He had had enough of it. After his second term he told me, "I feel like a boy out of school." The three men mentioned above were the leaders in that matter. Neither of them had ever had a hint from him in any way or shape indicating that he would have liked to have had a third nomination. These men are living and they can answer for themselves. At first Grant intended to decline. In his conversation with me he said, "It is very difficult to decline a thing that has never been offered," and when he left the country for the

West Indies, I said, "General, you leave this in the hands of your friends." He knew I was opposed to a third term; and his political friends were in favor of it, not merely as friends, but because they thought he was the only man who could be elected. There was not a line of his in existence where he had ever expressed any desire to have that nomination. Toward the last, when the canvas became very hot, I suppose his natural feeling was that he would like to win. That was natural. But he never laid any plans. He had never encouraged or abetted anything toward a third term movement.

He was very magnanimous to those who differed from him, and when I asked him what distressed him most in his political life, he said, "To be deceived by those I trusted." *He had a good many distresses.*

Apropos of his power of thinking and of expressing his thoughts, he wrote with great facility and clearness. His Centennial address, at the opening of the Exhibition in 1876, was hastily prepared at my house, and there were only one or two corrections in the whole matter. When he went to England he wrote me a letter of fourteen pages, giving me an account of his reception in England. The same post that brought that letter contained a letter from Mr. John Walter, proprietor of *The London Times*, saying that he had seen our mutual friend, Gen. Grant, on several occasions, and wondered how he was pleased with his reception in England. The letter which I had received was so apropos that I telegraphed it over that very day to *The London Times*, fourteen pages of manuscript, without one word being altered, and *The London Times* next morning published this letter with an editorial. It happened that the cablegram arrived in London the very night the General was going through *The London Times* office to see

the establishment. He said he thought the English people admirable; the letter was written to a friend, not supposing that it would ever be put in print, and not one word had to be altered. I cite this to show Gen. Grant's facility in writing.

The General had great will power and the determination to finish his book kept him up. He quickly made up his mind that it was a fatal disease, but he was resolute to live till his work was done. He said: "If I had been an ordinary man I would have been dead long ago," and he seemed to appreciate very warmly the kindness and attention of his physicians.

In good health, Gen. Grant would smoke a dozen very large, strong cigars a day; but he could stop smoking at any time. He told me that, toward the latter part of last summer, he got smoking fewer and milder cigars, perhaps two or three a day. In February of this last year, he expected to pay me a visit. He wrote, saying: "The doctor will not allow me to leave until the weather gets warmer. I am now quite well in every way except a swelling of the tongue above the root, and the same thing in the tonsils just over it. It is very difficult for me to swallow enough to maintain my strength, and nothing gives me so much pain as to swallow water." I asked him about that and he said: "If you could imagine what molten lead would be going down your throat, that is what I feel when I am swallowing." In that letter he further said: "I have not smoked a cigar since about the 20th of November; for a day or two I felt as though I would like to smoke, but after that I never thought of it."

I remember a year ago this month, a number of the scientists wrote that they would meet in Montreal from all parts of the world. Sir William Thompson and others

asked whether I would present them to Gen. Grant. Some of them had met him. Of course, I was very glad to present them. I said to him in the morning: "General, the scientists from Canada are coming down here, and they are very anxious to pay their respects to you." "Oh," he replied, "I have met some of those people abroad; I will be very glad to see them." They came to my house, and we walked across the lawn to the General's. He sat on the piazza and could not stand alone, but was on his crutches, and was presented to every one of them, shaking hands with them. He would say to one gentleman: "How are you, Professor, I met you in Liverpool;" and to another: "Why, how are you, I met you in London," and "I am glad to see you, I met you in Manchester." So he recognized each of these visitors as soon as he laid eyes on them, and they told me afterward: "Why, I only met him casually once, with a party of people." This power of recognition was remarkable. I asked him afterward whether he had lost the power. He answered: "No, I have not lost the power. If I fix my mind on a person I never forget him, but I see so many that I don't always do it." I can illustrate an instance of his memory of persons. During one of the times he was staying in Philadelphia, we were walking down Chestnut Street together, and in front of a large jeweller's establishment a lady came out of a store and was entering her carriage. Gen. Grant walked up to her, shook hands with her and put her in the carriage. "General, did you know that lady?" "Oh, yes," he replied, "I know her." "Where did you see her?" "Well, I saw her a good many years ago out in Ohio and at a boarding school. She was one of the girls there." "Did you never see her before or since?" He said "No." The lady was the daughter of

a very prominent Ohio man, Judge Jewett, and the next time she saw me she said: "I suppose you told Gen. Grant who I was?" I said I did not. "Why that is very remarkable," she answered, in a surprised tone, "I was only one of 200 or 300 girls and I only saw him at school. I have never seen him since."

He was very kind to the poor, and, in fact, to everybody, especially to widows and children of army officers. He gave the names of quite a number of army officers' sons for appointment in the navy or army. He said: "I am glad to have those. I like to appoint army and navy men's children, because they have no political influence." One-tenth of his appointments were the children of deceased army or navy officers, young men without influence to get to West Point. There never was an army man, Confederate or Union, who was not a friend of Gen. Grant. He never excited the jealousy or enmity of these people, he was so just. When he was mistaken, there was no man more ready to acknowledge a mistake. He showed a great tenacity in sticking to friends longer than he ought to have done. When I spoke to him about this he would answer: "Well, if I believed all I hear I would believe everybody was bad." He had many good men around him as well as some bad men. One of his expressions was: "Never desert a friend under fire."

Gen. Grant rarely alluded to those who had abused his confidence, even to his most intimate friends. No matter how much a man had injured him, he was wont to say that he felt to the end what he might have felt at the outset. If any man died at peace with all the world, why he did.

Speaking on one or two occasions of the burial of soldiers, he observed that his old chief, Gen. Scott, was

buried at West Point, and that he would like to be buried there, also. That was a number of years ago, and I think once or twice afterward it might have been alluded to incidentally since.

There was a paragraph in the newspapers recently, referring to the speech of Hon. Chauncey Depew, that Grant had saved the country twice. I don't know what could have been meant by that paragraph. In the Electoral Commission he saved a great deal of trouble, but whether he saved the country or not is another question. I don't know whether or not that could be the implication. What I have said about the Electoral Commission I have said of my own knowledge.

Gen. Grant, surrounded by those he knew well, always did two-thirds of the talking. He was a reticent and different man in general company, and it was not until he was out of the Presidency that he became a public speaker. He told a story that he was notified once that he was expected to make a speech in reply to one which was given him, and he looked it over and wrote his answer carefully; but when he got up he was stricken dumb. He utterly lost himself and could not say a word. After that he did not want to hear what was going to be said, and never prepared anything. A gentleman told me that in going to Liverpool and Manchester, a committee came down to meet him and brought an address of what they were going to say, to show it to him. He said: "No, I have had one experience. I don't want to see it." The last speech he ever made, the last time he addressed the public, was last summer, a year ago this month, at Ocean Grove. Gov. Ogilvie was staying with him at his cottage, and George H. Stewart came up to ask him if he would not come down to Ocean Grove, being the first time he appeared in

public since his misfortunes. He was then lame, and was compelled to use his crutches. He found 10,000 people assembled. They cheered him and he rose to make a few remarks. After saying a few words he utterly broke down and the tears trickled down his cheeks. That was the last time he ever appeared in public.

XXIV.

Tribute by Gen. Horace Porter.

The incidents in the public career of Gen. Grant are as familiar to his countrymen as the tones of their own language. His personal traits are not so well known, and yet it is the study of these traits which gives the clearest insight into his character, and shows most plainly the basis upon which rest the true elements of his greatness. His personal characteristics and mental traits have been but little understood for the reason that the modesty of his nature and his habit of reticence made him shrink from talking freely upon a subject so personal to himself as the analysis of his own mental powers, and from entering into explanations of the motives or feelings which actuated him in carrying out his purposes.

It was only in conversation with intimate friends or persons to whose society he had become accustomed, that he was led into speaking of the marked traits of his own character, or giving any intimations of the means by which he put forth the extraordinary powers that have so often astonished the world by their results. He did not study to be reticent about himself; he seemed rather to be unconscious of self. There was a diffidence displayed in encountering strangers which he was never able entirely

to overcome, and many a person in meeting him for the first time has suffered from a feeling of embarrassment, and felt that there was an uncomfortable haughtiness or chilliness displayed in the interview, when in fact the want of cordiality was due entirely to a manner which was no index of the true feelings of the man. When the "newness" of the acquaintance had worn off the interview was invariably agreeable, and in conversation with intimate associates his powers of expression, his thorough knowledge of affairs, and the philosophic turn often given to his thoughts, charmed all who listened to him.

But even to those who served with him in cabinet and in camp he will in some respects always remain an enigma. His associates often had to judge him by the results accomplished without understanding the causes which produced them. Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, once said to the writer after the close of the war, "In what does Gen. Grant's power over men consist? We never hear of him putting his hat on the point of his sword and waving it in cheering on his men in battle. We see no inspiriting bulletins issued to influence men's minds. He never arouses men by speech, and is not seen making a display of himself in hospitals, and talking for effect to the wounded. What is the real source of his influence over his troops?" The reply was, "Perhaps it is a mystery which no one has entirely penetrated. One explanation is that American troops are composed of intelligent and thoroughly practical men; it is an age in which bayonets do a great deal of thinking, and are not deceived by gushing words or an indulgence in mock heroes. Soldiers always dread being sacrificed by incompetency, put into dangerous positions with no certainty that their flanks will be protected, or proper reserves provided for their support.

They learned to feel that Gen. Grant did all that intelligence and human foresight could do to protect his men and insure their success, and they were all inspired with a sense of confidence in him." Gen. Sherman expressed the idea in one of his famous letters to his chief: "I knew wherever I was that you thought of me, and if I got in a tight place you would help me out if alive." Gen. Grant's entire unselfishness, and his disposition to accord to his subordinates at all times a prompt recognition of their merits, was one of the chief reasons of their devotion to him, and the unstinted praise he gave them for their work was a great incentive in arousing them to the efforts they put forth.

His unbounded generosity to both friends and foes is an attribute which has won for him the admiration of all true men. His letters and dispatches teem with the most profuse recognitions of the services of his Generals. To Sherman he wrote after the successes in the West: "What I want is to express my thanks to you and McPherson as the men to whom, above all others, I feel indebted for whatever I have had of success. How far your advice and assistance have been of help to me you know. How far your execution of whatever has been given to you to do entitles you to the reward I am receiving, you cannot know as well as I. I feel all the gratitude this letter would express, giving it the most flattering construction."

Again, when it was rumored that Sherman, after his successful march to the sea, was to be created a Lieutenant-General, and thus given the same grade as that of his chief, Gen. Grant wrote him: "No one would be more pleased with your advancement than I; and, if you should be placed in my position, and I put subordinate, it would not change our relations in the least. I would make the

same exertions to support you that you have ever done to support me, and I would do all in my power to make our cause win." When Sherman, in receiving the surrender of General Joe Johnston's army, gave terms which were not approved by the Government, and which Stanton denounced in the most unmeasured terms, Grant was ordered by the President to go at once to Sherman's headquarters in North Carolina and conduct further operations there in person. The General-in-Chief, even at the risk of being charged with insubordination, went only as far as Raleigh, and remained there in the background instead of going to the front, so as not to take any share of the credit of receiving Johnston's final surrender. He refrained from adding this army to the number of his captures in war lest he might pluck a well-earned laurel from Sherman's brow. When he returned to Washington he stood nobly by his distinguished subordinate when that officer's motives were questioned and his patriotism unjustly assailed.

Gen. Grant never tired of urging promotion for his Generals, and extolling their virtues when they had shown great qualities in the field. Of Sheridan he said his courageous words and brilliant deeds did as much to encourage his commanders as to inspire his subordinates. He spoke one day with great warmth to a gentleman who was alluding to Sheridan as only a good hammerer in case of a fight. He said: "While Sheridan has a magnetic influence possessed by few over men in an engagement, a quality in him which I always envied, and is seen to best advantage in battle, he does as much beforehand to contribute to victory as any living commander. His plans are always well matured, and in every movement he strikes with a definite purpose in view. No man is better fitted to command all the armies in the field."

At Appomattox Grant treated Lee with every possible consideration. There was no disposition shown to humiliate him. His sword was not demanded of him, the firing of salutes and other demonstrations of rejoicing were suppressed, and the vanquished were paroled and allowed to take their horses with them to their homes. The conqueror never for a moment forgot that the conquered were his own countrymen, misguided to be sure, but still his countrymen. When Andrew Johnson was engaged in his boasted work of "making treason odious," and was determined to have Lee and all other paroled officers indicted and tried for the crime of treason, Lee appealed to Grant for protection, and felt sure that he would not appeal in vain. Gen. Grant in forwarding the letter put a very emphatic endorsement on it, which contained the following language: "In my opinion the officers and men paroled at Appomattox Court House and since, upon the terms given to Lee, cannot be tried for treason so long as they observe the terms of their parole." . . . . . "The action of Judge Underwood in Norfolk has already had an injurious effect, and I would ask that he be ordered to quash all indictments found against prisoners of war, and to desist from further prosecution of them."

Mr. Johnson sent for the General to come to the Cabinet chamber where the Cabinet was in session. When he reached there the President was in a state of great excitement. He wanted to know whether Gen. Grant intended to take such a stand in defence of rebels and traitors. The General told him with great firmness that he did not propose to recede from the attitude he had taken in his endorsement, and went on to give his reasons at length for paroling the prisoners and giving them the protection embraced in the terms of surrender. He went so far as to

insist that if the conditions of the paroles were violated he should resign his commission in the army. The President probably realized that he could not sustain himself in an issue of this kind, and the country was spared the mortification of this contemplated breach of faith.

Gen. Grant was created for great emergencies. It was the magnitude of the task that called forth the powers which mastered it. In ordinary matters he was an ordinary man; in momentous affairs he became a giant. It was only great convulsions which forced open the gates through which the pent-up energies found vent.

An enthusiast once said of Napoleon that if he had been a shoemaker he would have made better shoes than anybody else. Gen. Grant was not a universal genius; he was no jack-of-all-trades; his powers were reserved for great crises, and when they came his faculties always rose to meet the demands made upon them.

While on the march through Mexico as a company officer there was nothing to attract attention to the young lieutenant, but when the army reached the chief city and began the battle for its capture, and a mistake was made in a movement before one of its gates, his quick eye instantly detected the error, and his soldierly instincts at once showed him the remedy. Rallying a sergeant and a handful of men he made a flank movement and captured the coveted position. It seemed to be the precursor of those world-renowned flank movements which seventeen years later resulted in capturing the city of Richmond and destroying the Army of Northern Virginia. When performing the routine duties of a frontier camp there was no act to make him conspicuous above his fellow officers, but when he wielded corps and armies the great qualities of the commander flashed forth, and his master-strokes of

genius placed him at once in the front rank of the world's great captains. When he hauled wood from his little farm and sold it in St. Louis, he did not drive as good bargains as most of the farmers about him, but when he came to cope with the trained diplomatists of Europe in conducting the intricate negotiations which resulted in forcing a settlement of the Alabama claims, he put forth abilities which showed from the start that the matter was in the hands of a master.

When conducting the business of his store in Galena his financiering was hardly equal to that of the average country merchant, but when a message was to be sent to Congress which would puncture the fallacies of the inflationists, and throttle by a veto the attempts of unwise men to cripple the finances of the nation, a state paper was produced which commanded the admiration of every believer in a sound currency. He could collect for the nation fifteen millions from Great Britain; he could not protect his own personal savings from the miscreants who lately robbed him in New York. In speaking of the time he once organized a bakery in the city of Mexico, and so managed it that the profits from it represented by the increased weight of the bread over the weight of the flour issued, realized an amount which provided a band fund for his regiment, and supplied it with good music, he said: "The fund I accumulated for my regiment amounted to more than my pay for two years. I could always do better for the Government than for myself." This was especially a labor of love when the fact is recalled that he had no ear for music, and did not pretend to be able to tell one tune from another.

The most conspicuous trait in his nature was loyalty. He was loyal to every cause and work he engaged in;

loyal to his friends, loyal to his family, and loyal to his country. It dominated his whole being; and he could not understand how this quality could be lacking in others. This trait naturally produced a reciprocal effect in those with whom he had relations, and was one of the principal reasons why men became so loyally attached to him. It is true that it so controlled his nature that it at times led him to stand heroically by friends who were unworthy of his friendship, and to continue to trust those who were betraying the confidence he placed in them; but on the other hand it made him proof against the influence of the professional detractors and slanderers in public life who are constantly aiming their shafts at worthy men. It gave him the courage to be just to those falsely assailed, and showed him to be a man who let generous sentiments have a voice in an age in which the heart plays so small a part in public life. While other public men made only jealous rivals he made loyal disciples.

He was the most accessible of men. The humblest widow or orphan of a fallen soldier could gain access to him at the White House as readily as the most prominent Senator. When he took his stroll along Pennsylvania Avenue, the plain people would join him in his walk, and pour their troubles into his ear, and no one ever met with a rebuke or a rebuff.

Many a public man has had troops of adherents who clung to him only for the patronage dispensed at his hands, or who followed him because they were blind partisans in a cause he represented, or were dazzled by the golden dust which rises from the chariot wheels of power. Perhaps no other man than Grant ever had so many personal friends who loved him for his own sake, whose affection only strengthened with time and whose devotion

knew no variableness or shadow of turning, whether he was General or President or private citizen. The General's patience was doubtless tried more than that of any other man since the days of Job, but one seldom saw it fail him. Whatever went wrong he never complained. He endured every form of suffering and reproach without a murmur. He never gave an indication of impatience except when reinforcements were ordered up in a fight, and success depended upon their reaching the desired position in time. To every soldier such moments seem like hours, and impatience was not to be wondered at.

It is literally true that he was never what might be termed angry but twice during the whole war. Once while on the march in the West a soldier entered a house with the intention of assaulting a woman. The General sprang off his horse, seized a musket, and struck the brute a blow with it that sent him reeling. In Virginia a teamster was standing in the road facing one of his horses, and beating it over the head unmercifully with the butt-end of his whip. The horse was a noble-looking animal, and there seemed no provocation for the act. With the General's great love for a good horse, it is not surprising that the sight should have aroused him. Dashing up to the teamster and shaking his fist at him, he cried, "Stop beating that horse, you scoundrel!" An army teamster if not impudent would belie his calling. The man did not recognize the General, but should have known he was some officer of rank. Looking up at him, he said, "See here, who's drivin' this team, you or me?" The General's blood was now pretty well up, and he ordered a sergeant to take the man in charge and have him severely punished. The man was tied up to a tree for six hours.

The General had a disposition which could not fail to make the life of its possessor a happy one. He was one of the few men who could say, as he often said, that there was not one year of his life which he would not gladly live over again.

He was never ruffled at trifles, and preserved his equanimity under all circumstances. Whether encountered in his office or upon his travels, whether listening to good news in the quiet of the home circle, or awakened suddenly upon the field at midnight to hear of disaster, his manner never seemed to vary. He was always the same calm, patient, undisturbed man. No one ever succeeded in reading from his impassive face an outward sign of the strife which must often have raged within. No rude or irritable word was ever spoken to a member of his family, and a more affectionate household never dwelt together under one roof. There was a beauty in his home life upon which all who ever saw it love to dwell. Nothing so much softened the anguish of his last moments on earth as the fact that every member of that devoted family which death was invading for the first time was gathered about his bedside to gladden by their presence his few remaining hours.

During a life-time of sixty-three years, much of it passed in the rough-and-tumble of army service, he was never known to utter an oath, and an obscene word never passed from his lips. He was singularly truthful, not only in stating important matters, but in relating the most trivial circumstances. He had a positive aversion for only two kinds of persons—liars and cowards. One day when he had given orders that he could not receive any visitors on account of some important matters upon which he was engaged, he heard a person saying to a servant when a

visitor was announced, "Say to him the General is not in." The General called out at once, "Say no such thing. I don't lie myself, and I don't want my servants to lie."

He was always polite without being demonstrative, and never willingly hurt any one's feelings. In the presence of ladies he was always deferential, and at times even courtly. The courtesies he invariably exhibited in a gathering of friends and neighbors never failed to be noticed as instances of those little acts of personal politeness which often have greater weight in stamping the true character of the gentleman than the more pretentious acts of civility displayed in public. Gen. Grant, though earning his greatest reputation as a soldier, was essentially a man of peace. No one was happier than he when the war ended. He persistently urged the ratification of the constitutional amendments and many other measures upon the ground that they would settle disturbing questions and make peace more permanent between the two sections of the country. When the Virginius affair came up, during his administration as President, a conflict with Spain at one time seemed inevitable, and only the practice of forbearance and a disposition to avoid a collision by one who had no ambitions to gratify by war, succeeded in holding the country to a course which finally brought satisfactory explanation and full reparation.

When some of the foremost statesmen were insisting upon warlike measures against England for her conduct towards us during the war of the rebellion, President Grant was the great advocate of peace, and his efforts after a time led to the assembling of the joint high commission under the shadow of our own capitol, and then to peaceable arbitration at Geneva, which resulted in a verdict which was everywhere accepted as a great triumph for the nation, and a still greater victory in the cause of peace.

When upon his tour through Europe he declined nearly all the invitations which were constantly thrust upon him to attend the reviews and manœuvres of troops, saying he had seen enough of armies, and took much more pleasure in looking upon workshops and farms and other evidences of a country's material prosperity. He always had a hope that the day would come when nations would adopt arbitration instead of the sword in the settlement of their disputes. His heart had always been extremely sensitive to every form of human suffering, and it is not a little singular that his sensibilities in this respect never became blunted during all the memorable scenes of carnage through which he passed. He always avoided looking upon the work of the surgeons at the field hospitals. At Shiloh, the night after the first day's fight, he took refuge from a storm in the only hut near by, but finding the surgeons had taken up their abode there and were engaged in the horrid task of amputating limbs, he left the place, and sat under a tree the rest of the night in a drenching rain storm.

About four months after the close of the war he paid a visit, with his family and part of his staff, to Niagara Falls. Upon his arrival a committee of gentlemen waited upon him and invited him to accompany them to see Charlie Leslie walk across the chasm below the cataract, on a single cable. The General and his party went with the committee, and occupied a booth erected for him on the edge of the bank. Leslie was the young man whom Blondin, the celebrated rope-walker, used to carry on his shoulders in performing his remarkable feats. Leslie walked across and back successfully, and then started out again upon the cable with each foot encased in a basket. The General was becoming more and more disgusted with

the exhibition, and at this point arose and, at the risk of treating the committee with disrespect, said to the party with him, "Come! I must go away; the sight sickens me." He always had a singular aversion to blood. He never could eat beef or fowl sufficiently underdone to show the sight of blood. In his fatal sickness, when he could no longer swallow solids, and had to depend for his nourishment upon liquid food, the family for a time disguised the extract of beef given him by beating up eggs in it, and calling it by another name, knowing he could not relish it if he knew he was taking what was essentially beef's blood.

His peculiarities in these respects, however, were never allowed to interfere with the stern duties of a soldier. He felt that paper bullets could not be fired in war, and that more men died from disease, by being kept in sickly camps, than from shot and shell in battle. He knew that great sacrifices were demanded to conquer a lasting peace, and saw that hard blows would stop the war the soonest and save life in the end. He had a fondness for taking prisoners which manifested itself in every engagement. His first question to a staff officer upon his return from a successful encounter with the enemy at any point was, "How many prisoners did we take?" It was no doubt his dislike of bloodshed that prompted this desire to gain advantages by capture rather than by killing men.

The General was a born soldier. He had all the natural instincts for a successful commander in the field, was a thorough woodsman, and was always ready to rough it in a campaign like the humblest soldier in the ranks. He usually wore top boots, rough trousers, and a light blue cavalry overcoat, such as is issued to private soldiers. When without his overcoat in summer he wore a single-

breasted blue blouse, with no insignia of rank about him but the gold stars in his shoulder straps. When he came to Chattanooga in the autumn of 1863 to take command of the troops in person, he entered the beleaguered town about dusk, after having ridden for two days over almost impassable mountain roads, in a cold, driving rain-storm. He was still lame from an injury to his hip, received from a fall of his horse some months before, and had to be almost lifted in and out of his saddle. He dismounted at Gen. Thomas's headquarters, entered the sitting room of the house occupied by the General, seated himself in a chair in his wet clothes without so much as drawing up to the wood fire which was burning in the open fireplace, and at once began to ply the commander of the Army of the Cumberland and his staff with a volley of pertinent questions as to the condition of the troops and supplies, and the real situation around Chattanooga. Gen. Thomas's attention was soon attracted to his guest's wet clothing and uncomfortable appearance, and he began to urge the General to change his wet clothes, or at least to dry himself. It is said that when the grim old Field Marshal Suwarrow wanted to be particularly self-indulgent and steep himself in luxury, he went so far as to take off one spur before he got into bed. Gen. Grant, in compliance with his host's suggestion, indulged in no further effort toward personal comfort than to draw up a little nearer to the fire, and thrust his legs forward and give his top boots a chance to dry.

The General ate less than any man in the army. It was always a wonder to those who messed with him how he maintained his robust health and strength by taking so small a quantity of food. He spent but a few minutes at meals, and often took little more than some bread and a

sliced cucumber or a little fruit. Sometimes he took a few oysters when they could be had, or a little beef cooked almost to a crisp. Coffee was his only drink. If it be true that Napoleon's overloaded stomach was the sole cause of the battle of Leipsic, Gen. Grant would have been certain to win that fight. His reputation for smoking is well known, and has not been much exaggerated so far as it relates to his use of segars in the field. On the second day of the battle of the Wilderness he smoked twenty-four segars. In after years he came down to one segar after each meal.

He had an intuitive knowledge of the country. He was seldom known to make a mistake in taking a road, and when he did he had an aversion to turning back which amounted almost to a superstition. To get to the road he had missed he would undertake all sorts of cross-cuts, ford streams, and jump any number of fences, rather than go back to the fork at which he had made the wrong turn.

In the field he wrote most of the orders directing important movements of troops with his own hand in a "manifold" book which retained a copy of the writing. Staff officers would often volunteer to write a field despatch for him, but he used to say, "This order will involve the lives of perhaps thousands of men, and if there is any mistake made from not understanding the meaning of any expression used, I want to bear the entire responsibility." In fact, there was no one who could express himself with such absolute clearness, and it was a common remark among his generals that they never received a written order from him about the meaning of which they were ever for a moment in doubt. He wrote rapidly and tersely, and seldom interlined a word or made a material correction. His messages to Congress were marked

instances of this peculiarity in his writings. Such was his power of concentration of thought that no amount of noise or confusion about him could interrupt him even when he was engaged upon the most important communications.

It had been seen for some years before the General's death that time had been setting his marks upon him. He had had thrust upon him more responsibilities, and had experienced anxieties of mind extending through a longer period, than any other public man in America. These in time had their effect upon him. His exposure for years to the malaria of southern lands, and the physical hardships he had suffered in the field, began in later years to tell seriously upon his constitution. In December, 1883, he slipped upon the ice and fell, striking his hip upon his door-step. The injury was much more serious than at first supposed. It was followed by rheumatism and kindred disorders. He continued quite lame, and was in consequence deprived of the exercise from walking of which he had always been so fond. A few months later the financial bubble blown by Ward and Fisk burst, and this calamity was a rude shock to an enfeebled constitution and a severe blow to the proud spirit of a man of honor. The conscienceless miscreants who robbed him and his children of all they possessed, had concocted a plan of knavery new in the annals of crime, and one of its most despicable features was the devising of a means to entrap him into a correspondence which they hoped might be so tortured as to serve their unworthy purposes. The subsequent exposure of their methods left no grounds for reproach so far as the General's actions were concerned, and the attempts to tarnish his fair name ended in miserable failure. The throat disease, which during the summer of 1884 had

been giving him great annoyance, was in November pronounced cancer, and soon all hope of recovery was abandoned. Then the qualities of the hero shone forth as markedly, if not as brilliantly, as on the battle-field. His sufferings were borne with a courage and a patience which amazed all who watched with him in his last days. One great characteristic of the man became very prominent during his fatal illness, the disposition to avoid giving trouble to others. None but his physicians knew the extent of the agony he suffered. He studiously concealed it from his family and friends lest it might add to their grief. The last words he expressed were, "I hope no one may be troubled on my account."

With his death ended one of the most marvelous careers recorded in all history.

FUNERAL CROWN,

DEDICATED TO THE MEMORY OF GENERAL ULYSSES S. GRANT, BY THE CITY OF MEXICO, 1885.

Translated by José FRANCISCO CARRET.

The Governor of the Federal district and the Hon. Ayuntamiento, worthy representatives of the City of Mexico, arranged for the evening of the 26th of August, 1885, a funeral service in the hall of the Chamber of Deputies, as a tribute of honor to the memory of the illustrious deceased General, Ulysses S. Grant.

This public manifestation of feeling at the death of a man who will fill with his history and with his deeds a prominent place in the annals of the human race, has for us a deep significance. It reveals not only the disposition, very natural in every people calling itself enlightened, to honor those superior beings who have in some way contributed to the civilization, to the liberty of man; neither does it withdraw within those limits which custom defines and within which other nations move when about to extol the merits and virtues of a citizen; but passing beyond these boundaries and out of the sphere of a condolence, respectful but cold, this act reaches the ample proportions with which Mexican gratitude invests it, and it becomes a manifestation of national grief.

Mexico does not forget, nor will she ever forget, the conqueror of Richmond, him who broke with his sword

the chains of four millions of slaves, of fellow-men, of brothers; the statesman who, at the head of one of the richest and strongest nations of the world, was for us, in our times of trial and bitterness, a hope and a support and in those of our prosperity a helper most efficient and disinterested in our future well-being.

Mexico fulfils, in placing crowns and laurels upon the grave which has just been closed at Mt. McGregor, its two duties: of a civilized country acknowledging and celebrating the genius of a great man; of a grateful country, sorrowing sincerely for the loss of a friend, noble and true, who has died.

This double inspiration of the public feeling was, so to speak, the cause of the official acts performed by the principal authorities of the capital of the republic, who did naught but translate the thoughts and ideas dominant in the community, give them form, bring together the different existing elements, and present as their result, in a funeral observance, something material and tangible, which should be like the everlasting with which is decked the sepulchre of heroes, or the modest spray of myosotis which is placed upon the grave of the friend who has abandoned us forever,

The funeral observance celebrated the evening of the 26th of August, was worthy of the city which initiated it. Previously there had been sent out the following invitation:

"The Governor of the Federal district and the Ayuntamiento of Mexico, in the name of the city invite you to the funeral observance which will take place on the evening of Wednesday, the 26th inst., at 8 o'clock, in the building of the Chamber of Deputies, in honor of the memory of Mr. Ulysses S. Grant, ex-President of the United States of the North."

PROGRAMME.

Part First.

1. Funeral March, to the memory of a hero (from the third heroic Symphony), ... *Beethoven.*
   BY THE GRAND ORCHESTRA.
2. Funeral Oration,
   BY THE REGIDOR RAMON PRIDA.
3. The Chapel Bell,
   BY THE ORPHEON AMERICANO.
4. Address,
   BY THE LIC. TOMAS REYES RETANA.
5. Ave Maria, ... *C. Gounod,*
   SUNG BY THE SRITA ROSA PALACIOS,
   Accompanied by the Piano, Organ and Orchestra.
6. Poem,
   BY SR. JOSÉ MANUEL GUTIERREZ ZAMORA.
7. Andante, from the 5th Symphony of Beethoven.
   BY THE GRAND ORCHESTRA.

Intermission of ten minutes.

Second Part.

8. "Dolor," symphonie fragment, ... *A. Bablot.*
   BY THE GRAND ORCHESTRA.
9. Address,
   BY DR. ANDRÉS CLEMENTE VAZQUEZ.
10. Elegy, ... *J. Massenet.*
    SUNG BY SR. ADRIAN GUICHENÉ,
    Accompanied by the Orchestra (instrumentation of Sr. Melisio Morales).
11. Address,
    BY THE LIC. EDWARDO ZARATE.
12. "Ingens anime vir," motette, ... *A. Bablot.*
    SUNG BY CHILDREN, PUPILS OF THE CONSERVATORY.
13. Address,
    BY SR. ANSELMO ALFARO.
14. Schiller's March, ... *G. Meyerbeer.*
    BY THE GRAND ORCHESTRA.

Director of the musical part, Sr. José Rivas.

At eight o'clock the vast rotunda of the Chamber of Deputies presented a majestic and imposing appearance. At the further end and on the platform was placed a canopy, and beneath it a pedestal, on which was displayed the bust of Gen. Grant between the crossed national colors of Mexico and the United States of America. Shrubs of delicate foliage with bands of crape artistically interwoven, laurels and garlands, surrounded the effigy of the hero, as well as also eighteen lights which burned on elevated candelabra, and shining upon the black draperies of the platform, contributed to the proper appearance of the mortuary altar.

Various warlike implements, as muskets, swords, cannon, balls, etc., were scattered here and there on the lower part, broken in pieces, as if they would thus represent the destruction war causes.

Seldom have we seen decorations so appropriate to the sad character which clothed the celebration, as those to be seen in the hall of the Chamber of Deputies. The national banners, American and Mexican, amicably entwined, covering with their folds the bust of him who was striving to tear down the barriers which prejudice had raised between two peoples destined to unite in the greatest field of modern civilization; the warlike accoutrements broken and scattered on the ground, in artistic contrast with the shining and glittering arms placed upon the opposite side; the green foliage of the shrubs joined to the flickering light of the torches, which resembled great and blue-winged butterflies hovering over the funereal garlands; the sombre appearance of the deep galleries filled with a select gathering dressed in full mourning; all impressed themselves upon the mind and made it raise itself in tender melancholy toward the higher spheres where lives the noble spirit honored in that ceremony.

The Governor of the Federal district, Gen. José Ceballos, together with all the members of the Ayuntamiento, presided on the solemn occasion. In one of the boxes was to be seen the President of the Republic, Gen. Porfirio Diaz, accompanied by his secretaries of state, and in others all the gentlemen who compose the dignified diplomatic body resident in Mexico. The other boxes, as well as the different parts and galleries of the Chamber, were crowded by a multitude of ladies, true flowers of our society, through their virtues, beauty and elegance, and by an infinite number of citizens, among whom was included whatever the capital holds noteworthy in politics, position, or accomplishments.

A little after eight o'clock the ceremony began. The programme was carried out in all its details, the orators who occupied the tribune being judiciously applauded by those present who listened to their literary efforts.

As to the musical part, what especially excelled were the "Ave Maria" of Gounod, interpreted with masterly skill by Srta Rosa Palacios; the elegy sung by Sr. Guichené with the art and feeling which are his distinctive gifts; and the chorus of the children from the Conservatory, which executed correctly the motelle "Ingens anime vir"; the general approbation of all was given to the skilful leading of the orchestra and its faithful rendering of the various pieces in its charge. The Orpheon Americano, composed of worthy citizens of the northern republic, challenged attention by the precision and good taste with which it rendered the chorus "The Chapel Bell," a composition which, for its style and measure not less than for the inspiration it reveals, was warmly applauded.

A little after eleven o'clock the ceremonies ended, leaving in the memory of all who were present agreeable recol-

lections, and there were heard from the audience well merited praises of the regidores Francisco Mejia, José de Teresa Miranda, and Alberto Morales Manso, for the judgment and careful attention with which they had planned the affair.

The city of Mexico has paid in part its debt of gratitude; and by honoring as it has the name of the deceased, who knew how to form with his deeds the aureola of his greatness, has shown that it knows and appreciates the merits of those beings who rise above the common level, as well as that dark ingratitude will never find a lodgment in Mexican hearts.

Let him sleep in peace, the statesman, the soldier valorous and brave, the loyal friend of our Republic! Above his sepulchre, covered with wreaths and garlands which show the colors of the flag, the symbol of our independence, there will spring up from to-day henceforward, indestructible and lasting, a brotherly bond between two nations destined by their character and life to be the first upon the American continent.

IGNACIO BENJARANO.

TRIBUTORY SERMON

PREACHED BY REV. THOMAS A. HYDE, SUNDAY, JULY 26, 1885.

DEUTERONOMY XXXIV., 1-12.

Such was the fate of Moses. Buried in an unknown place, just in sight of the promised land. He was the servant of God. The appointed leader of the people of Israel. He had roused up a people sunk in the lowest degradation of slavery and led them successfully through the wilderness out of the house of bondage. It is needless to dwell upon the skill and bravery and statesmanship of Moses. Perhaps the world has never produced a greater law-giver or a more skilful leader of men. He took a dispirited rabble, weakened by years of slavery; their national spirit broken, and with no hope of deliverance from their burdens, they had resigned themselves to the lash of the task-master in a foreign land, and performed the most degrading services. Yet Moses took these people and inspired them with his own faith, enthusiasm and trust in God; led them through the wilderness and made a nation of them, and gave them laws which the most civilized nations have not been able to improve upon. The people of Israel were on their journey to the promised land when he died, and hence they were compelled to bury him in a strange land, and when ages had rolled by the land was in the possession of strangers and the tomb of Moses was unknown to men. Not so his noble deeds. These can never be unknown to men. A nation's noblest

heritage is not her wealth, nor her glory and power, but her great men. For these a nation weeps; for these the people mourn, and the memory of their great achievements remain. The Bible declares that the children of Israel mourned the death of their illustrious leader for thirty days. For thirty long days the noble deeds of Moses were held up before the minds of the people, and all the nation wept for him. Such is the simple history of the fate of the greatest law-giver and leader the world has ever known. It is a most solemn and instructive occasion when a nation is called upon to mourn the death of its great men. It is an awful thing to see human greatness swept away by the hand of death. An indescribable feeling of sadness takes possession of everyone. It seems as if the very life of a nation must depart when its greatest leader yields to death. Yet, nations have to pass through just such crises many times. The army of Alexander wept for the death of their great leader, who, after he had conquered the world, was conquered by the chilling waters of the Cydmus. The followers of Hannibal wept for their chief who was slain by treacherous hands. Scotland mourned her greatest leader, the victorious Wallace, and we, today, mourn our great captain and leader, General Grant. There is not a city in our land which has not put on the weeds of woe. There is scarcely a citizen of our Republic who does not sympathize with our loss and lament the sad death of our illustrious captain. Even Europe, although unfriendly to the Union cause, seeks to do homage to America's great general. And it is well that we mourn; it is well that we show our admiration and love for one who was such a noble specimen of manhood. Israel could weep for her Moses, buried in an unknown land. She could shed the bitter tear over his last services.

Thirty days, the Bible says, the people of Israel mourned their great leader, and for a longer period we shall mourn the death of our great captain. I do not mean to institute comparison between Moses and Grant. Such is not my aim. I have not sufficient time to make such comparisons. There was much in the two leaders which was similar, but very much more which was dissimilar. Moses was laconic in speech, hesitating, cautious and unwilling to become the leader of the people. He sought not the post of honor. It was thrust upon him by God himself. It was even so with Gen. Grant. He never aspired for positions of emolument, positions of dignity and power. He was willing to serve his country, even in the humble role of the captain of a regiment, but the call of his country advanced him. Moses was silent, prudent, wise and cautious and never divulged his plans. Grant was silent, and although he asked for the counsel and opinion of others, he always relied upon his own judgment and formed his own plans. Moses was no speech-maker, neither was Grant. Moses gathered together a dispirited host of men and women bound in slavery, and organized them into a great army and powerful nation. Grant organized a broken, defeated, undisciplined horde of men into a victorious army and rescued half a nation of slaves, and under his Presidential administration united two great peoples into a nation; brought peace by his victories in war and consolidated contending factions into a patriotic and united nation. Moses was persevering, dogged and incapable of yielding or of becoming disheartened. Defeat and the murmurings of the people of Israel, only increased his spirit of determination. He was bold, courageous, determined, manly and unconquerable. It is needless to say that our Gen. Grant possessed all these qualities in abun-

dance. If there was any quality which shone more conspicuous in Gen. Grant's character, it was his resolute and persevering courage. And so the comparison between Moses and Grant might be extended, but I have no time to make such a comparison. I have simply taken this passage, which refers to the burial of Moses and the mourning of the Israelitish people over his death, as an introduction to the few remarks which I have to make upon Gen. Grant. We mourn today a truly great man. Grant is well worthy of our sympathy and our tears. The American pulpit would fail to do its duty if it did not take for the theme of at least one of its services the character of Gen. Grant. Belonging, as I do, to one of the most conservative churches, which seldom makes politics a matter of discussion in her pulpits, I the more gladly undertake to discuss the character of Grant and to draw a moral lesson for the young from his eventful life.

The first great truth which the character of Grant offers to the world, is that he evidently was a man chosen and called of God. No man placed him at the head of our armies, and no man gave him his success. It was no human eye that beheld the poor obscure tanner, working at his trade in Galena. No president, nor governor, nor general, nor influential politician sought his elevation. In this world merit, ability, brains, must push itself. The affairs of a society and of a nation are too often ruled by patrician whims and political cabal. Those families who have a long pedigree to boast of, are the first selected for positions. Those who have wealth and influence and those who may be used as instruments of political advancement, are among the first selected. Before Grant became the commander of our armies, the Union armies were demoralized. Defeat was more often their portion

than victory. It was not because our soldiers were not brave. No, that was not the reason. The private soldiers were brave, even to a fault, but they were commanded by inferior generals, by political, not military, generals. By men placed in the army, not because they were skilful leaders but because their purses were long, the list of their friends great, or their political influence strong enough to overwhelm the ballot-box. How could an army make progress under such generalship. How could we expect anything else but Bull Runs, anything else but defeat? But such a condition of things could not last forever. The American people were engaged in a great and glorious contest. They were waging no mere political warfare. They might have begun the war with no higher conception than those of a political nature, but the God of battles was hovering above their republic. That same God which made a few handfuls of revolutionary soldiers snatch the greatest victory ever won from the British nation. That God who established this nation on this quarter of the globe, had a higher mission, a nobler destiny, for that nation than to allow it to be eaten up in a mere political squabble. Slavery, that dreaded curse, must be rooted out, and if there was to be a cruel war, a war begun by man's hatred, ambition and political hopes, then God would bring good from evil and from death bring forth life. While the North was receiving defeat on every side and was despairing of carrying the war to a successful issue, God had his eye upon a young captain. A man of upright honesty, a man of unvarying character, just, truthful, brave, skilful and uncontaminated by political intrigue; a man free from all the deceptive plans of the artful demagogue; a man whose whole ambition was to serve his country and maintain its honor. While human leaders

chose generals for any qualification except ability, God chose Captain Grant, the humble tanner of Galena, a man born in a poor log cabin; a man so poor that he had to be educated at the expense of the Government, and made him the leader of the American armies. The result of such a choice was soon manifested. The Western section of the army commanded by Grant was victorious everywhere, while the Eastern section was disheartened, defeated, broken and demoralized, not because the soldiers lacked bravery, but because they were led by men who had no ability, no military genius.

When Grant was made commander-in-chief of the whole army, he saw at a glance what was the real state of affairs. He dismissed the incompetent generals. He reviewed the soldiers and gave his opinion in that short sentence for which he was so famous: "These soldiers are dispirited and defeated, not because they are incapable of winning battles, but because they have never been permitted to fight a battle through, to bring an engagement to the end. What is wanted in order to make this army successful, is that the soldiers should push on, follow up one victory after another." And this was the secret of his generalship. Grant was a natural born general. He had all the qualities of a great leader, and although these qualities were not recognized by men at first, they were recognized by God. God threw the military cloak of America around Grant as He threw it around Moses and David and Wallace and Bruce. He took Grant from the tannery at Galena as he drew David from the sheepfold, Cincinatus from the plow, and Abraham Lincoln from his humble occupation, and made him the leader of His forces. The first element of success, then, is that you should be the chosen servant of God, appointed by God,

not by men, and the sure evidence of that is that God has endowed you with natural qualities which fit you for the responsibility. That God had given Grant military genius was a proof that Grant would be successful. Whenever you know that you have the talents or genius for any business or profession, be ye sure that God has called you into that profession. Every man born into the world has certain endowments which fit him to shine in certain walks of life, and if he enters upon these walks, he will be successful. I believe in destiny so far. I believe that in every age, in every era of the world's progress, in every time when a great onward wave of progress is to roll in on the flats of ignorance, there will be men made, already waiting the opportunity, made, created by God to lead these special movements. When a general is wanted to lead the chosen people, God will make one out of a shepherd, a ploughman or a tanner, as the case may be. When a great reformation is needed he will find a man capable to head the movement, even if he follows the lowest menial trades of humanity. When the church needed reformation God found a man capable to lead the reformation in a rustic miner, a man digging among the poisonous gas and coal-dust of the pits of Germany, Martin Luther, and he did his work well. God chose as the leader of the reformation in Scotland, John Knox, who worked as a galley-slave. And we know that the Apostles, who were the first to proclaim the Gospel of Jesus, were humble fishermen. And thus the call of Grant to be commander of the American army, from the obscure position of a tanner, supplies us a lesson of God's wisdom and goodness. He seeks merit and ability without respect of persons or places, in defiance of worldly dignity and human pride, without respect to wealth or political or

family influence. Nature's noblest products He seeks out everywhere and places them in the highest position which He had to bestow. Remember, therefore, young men, that although your talents may be despised and your abilities not recognized or rejected, that through trial and sorrow you will finally reach the place for which God intended you, even as Grant, who was neglected by the generals superior to him in command, yet rose far above his seeming superiors; rose to a height which they never could attain unto. The next element of success is faith in one's own abilities. Without faith no great movement can be successful. Without faith, no man can become truly great. Faith moves the world. Faith is the lever which helps a man to overturn fortunes. Christ saith, "Faith will enable you to remove mountains." It is even so. There was an impassible barrier between Captain Grant and the position of the commander-in-chief of a great army. Who would ever have thought that a simple, stubby, broad-shouldered boy, with sun-burn and freckles on his face, tripping on his way to school, gay as a lark, but silent, and even giving no premonition of genius, should spring into the position of Commander and Chief of the armies of one of the greatest nations on the globe. If any one of you could have seen young Grant studying as a boy at West Point, could you have predicted that he would become a famous commander? Could you have found lurking in his youthful eyes the dauntless courage and almost superhuman military genius which was to unite a dispirited and defeated host of men into an army which was able to unite North and South into a greater nation than before? I think not. We seldom ever recognize genius in the bud. We can applaud it when we see it, but we are not able to discover it before it is mani-

fested. The qualities of a great military commander were in the youthful Grant and needed only an opportunity to develop themselves and grow in power. And yet no one knew or suspected that he possessed such qualities. No one except himself. It has been said of Pope that he lisped in numbers; for the numbers came. It might be said of Grant that he fought battles and won victories, because it was natural for him to do so. He had faith in his own powers. He felt the instinctive promptings of military genius within his bosom and he knew that God had called him to do his duty for his country. Called him by that unmistakable sign, not of miraculous interposition, not by the opening of the heavens above, not by a voice out of the clouds, but by an inward call, by that sure and glorious testimony, his native qualities, his natural constitutional endowments. God had cast him in a hero's mould and so Grant went forward to battle, with faith and confidence. This is the solution to the question of his coolness in battle. All the soldiers and officers who served under Grant unite in proclaiming that he was the coolest man they ever saw; nothing seemed to shake his dauntless courage or move him to fear. It was because he believed that God had chosen him into the position of a military captain, and if it was the will of Providence that he should lead the Union armies on to victory, then that Providence would protect him in battle. Hence he exposed himself to the fire of the enemy and to innumerable perils and he was always protected. This, then, is another element of success. Faith in one's own powers, faith that we have a duty to perform, a destiny to fulfil, faith that we are set apart by God to carry out some needed work, and until that work is completed we will live. Nothing can destroy us with such a faith. Another

element of Grant's character was his persistency, his steadfastness. And in this power he excelled all the other commanders in the great war. He believed in quick, sharp, decisive movements, and that these should be persisted in until victory was the result. Hence he never won a battle and then lay idle until the enemy gained strength. He always told his officers to push right on. His famous words, " Push, push, push, and fight it out on this line, if it takes all summer," are in everybody's mouth and express this quality of character, stubborn persistence. No back down; no surrender; a thorough-going fight; never yield; let one victory follow another. That is the way to come out victorious. And that is the way Grant won his victories. And we may learn from this element of his character, that if we wish to be successful in our undertakings, we must be persevering, steadfast, loyal and persistent. The Bible says, He that wavereth is like a wave of the sea, driven by the wind and tossed. Nothing can be achieved without resolute and determined persistence. All these characteristics of Grant's character could not help making him a successful general. I do not believe that there is any military critic who will declare that Grant was not a general. The only question will be, Shall we rank him with Hannibal, Napoleon, Conde, Wallace and Bruce and our own Washington. With this question, as a minister, I have nothing to do at present. I am simply taking hold of those qualities of character in Grant, which are moral qualities necessary to success in any field, even necessary to the highest attainments in the church of God, and in the Christian fold. You cannot be successful Christians unless you are steadfast and loyal, faithful and persistent. The trouble with most Christians today is that they are feeble. They want

more of Grant's faith, push, perseverance and steadfast loyalty to duty and principle. But after all that can be said of the character of Grant, there comes in the question, Was he a Christian? I can answer this question satisfactorily. We must have more of Grant's inner life within us than we now have. Grant, you know, was a very silent man. He had great control of his emotional nature, and he seldom gave way to the expression of the inner feelings of his soul. But the testimony of those intimately acquainted with him shows that he practiced the Christian virtues. He had faith in God. He believed he was under the control of a divine Providence. He believed that God would save him from the hand of his enemies; would enable him to fulfil or work out his destiny. Many of his well-known utterances are those of a man full of Christian faith. They resemble the utterances of that ill-fated general whom the British nation were lately called upon to mourn, the hero of Kartoum, the brave Gordon. Those who know Grant say that he never used blasphemous words, and that he detested to have such used in his presence. This is a remarkable compliment, for military men are wont to regard the use of oaths as a mark of the profession. Gen. Grant strictly observed all his moral duties and obligations. He was truthful, honest and just. In his family relations he was a kind husband and loving father, and many are the stories told of his love for his children.

We may well be proud of our great leader. We may well mourn his loss. But why should we mourn? It is fitting that a nation should deck herself in weeds of woe when the noblest of her blood is about to be consigned to the cold earth. When we shall see no more the form of greatness moving among us. When the voice that cheered

our soldiers in the most despairing time of the great rebellion, and whose victories revived the spirit of our nation, shall no longer speak to us; when we shall no longer benefit by his counsel and judgment, in war and peace. It is true that other great men will arise to fill his place. Yet it is fitting that we should array our places of business and our great cities in funereal crape, that our young men may learn that our nation holds sacred and venerable her patriots, her heroes and her Christian generals; may learn that if they wish for honor and love, for a nation's admiration and gratitude, they must work for it by noble deeds and consecrated lives. That they may learn that honor and renown and success and glory attend upon those who strive to benefit their fellow men, to advance the cause of human progress and to increase the power and prosperity of the country. But while we weep we may dry our tears. The body of Grant a few days hence will be consigned to the dust. The earth shall rattle above the lid of the coffin, and those broad military shoulders, fit to bear the weight of mightiest empires, and that large forehead, which contained the grandest military intellect, will return to dust. It is God's fiat, dust we are and unto dust we shall return. In this respect God makes no distinction. Grant is no more to him than you or I. No more than the vilest beggar in our streets; no more than the unfortunate wanderer who knows not where he will sleep each night. He returns to dust and so do they. The same mother, earth, receives each without distinction. There is no distinction made in regard to the physical nature of man. But there is a distinction in regard to the soul. Look up, Oh, nation? Weep no more. Grant, our hero, may moulder in the grave, but his spirit lives. Heaven will open her gates to receive the great com-

mander when the time comes for all to enter that blessed abode. Those qualities which made him distinguished on earth, those which gave him superior station here, bravery, prudence, faithfulness, honesty, uprightness, these shall go with him. These shall be of service there. Earth may consume his fleshly body, but heaven shall receive his spiritual body. In the gloom and despondency which has settled around our nation, there is one thing that must ever give us comfort. One thing that shall cast away the cloud of despondency, and that is the memory of Grant. That shall remain with us on earth. His body may be consigned to the tomb and his spirit may be wafted away from us into unknown regions, but the memory of his deeds shall never die. His name is the richest inheritance we can ask. At his name the youths of our land will catch the fire of patriotism, and sons yet unborn will emulate his deeds, and should civil or foreign strife ever disturb the quiet of our republican shores, the name of Grant will work like a charm and arouse our sons to resistance. Such a name cannot die. It is immortal, eternal, everlasting.

EULOGY,

DELIVERED BY ARCHDEACON FARRAR, AT THE FUNERAL SERVICE IN COMMEMORATION OF GENERAL GRANT, IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY, LONDON, AUGUST 4, 1885.

ACTS xiii. 36: "For after he had served his own generation by the will of God, he fell asleep."

Eight years have not passed since the Dean of Westminster, whom Americans so much loved and honored, was walking around this Abbey with Gen. Grant, and explaining to him its wealth of great memorials. Neither of them had attained the allotted span of human life, and for both we might have hoped that many years would elapse before they went down to the grave, full of years and honors. But this, already the fourth summer since the Dean "fell asleep," and to-day we are assembled for the obsequies of the great Soldier whose sun has set while it yet was day, and at whose funeral service in America, tens of thousands are assembled at this moment, to mourn with his weeping family and friends. Yes! life at the best is but as a vapor that passeth away.

"The glories of our birth and state
Are *shadows*, NOT substantial things."

But when death comes, what nobler epitaph can any man have but *this*, that *having served his generation by the will* of God, he fell asleep"? Little can the living do for the dead. The voice of *praise* cannot delight the closed ear, nor the violence of censure vex it. The pomp and

ceremonies of earthly grandeur have lost their significance. Only

> "When our souls shall leave this dwelling,
> The glory of our fair and virtuous action
> Is above all the 'scutcheons on our tomb
> Or silken banners over us."

I would desire to speak simply and directly; and if with generous appreciation, yet with no idle flattery, of him whose death has made a nation mourn. His *private* life, the faults and failings of his character, whatever they may have been, belong in no sense to the world; they are for the judgment of God, whose merciful forgiveness is necessary for even the best of what we do and are. We touch only on his *public* actions and services. The record of his strength, his magnanimity, his self-control, his generous deeds. His life falls with four marked divisions, of which each has its own lesson for us. He touched on them himself in part, when he said, "Bury me either at West Point, where I was trained as a youth; or in Illinois, which gave me my first commission; or at New York, which sympathized with me in my misfortunes." His wish has been respected, and on the bluff overlooking the Hudson his monument will stand to recall to the memory of future generations those dark pages of a nation's history which he did so much to close.

First came the long early years of growth and training, of poverty and obscurity, of struggle and self-denial. Poor and humbly born, he had to make his own way in the world. God's unseen Providence, which men nickname chance, directed his boyhood. A cadetship was given him at the military academy at West Point, and after a brief period of service in the Mexican war, in which he was three times mentioned in despatches, seeing no opening

for a soldier in what seemed likely to be days of unbroken peace, he settled down to humble trades, in provincial districts. Citizens of St. Louis still remember the rough backwoodsman who sold cord-wood from door to door, and he afterwards entered the leather trade in the obscure town of Galena. Men who knew him in those days have said that if any one had predicted that the silent, unprosperous, unambitious man, whose chief aim was to get a plank road from his shop to the railroad depot, would become twice President of the United States, and one of the foremost men of his day, the prophecy would have seemed extravagantly ridiculous. But such careers are the glory of the American continent. They show that the people have a sovereign insight into intrinsic force. If Rome told with pride that her dictators came from the plough-tail, America too may record the answer of the President, who on being asked what be his coat of arms, answered—proudly mindful of his early struggles—"*a pair of shirt sleeves.*" The answer showed a noble sense of the dignity of labor; a noble superiority to the vanities of feudalism; a strong conviction that men are to be honored simply as men, not for the prizes of birth and accident, which are without them. You have of late years had *two* martyr Presidents. Both were sons of the people. One was the homely man who at the age of seven was a farm lad, at nineteen a railsplitter, and at twenty a boatman on the Mississippi, and who in manhood proved to be one of the strongest, most honest, and most God-fearing of modern rulers. The other grew up from a shoeless child in a log hut on the prairies, around which the wolves howled in the winter, to be a humble teacher in Hiram Institute. With these Presidents, America need not blush to name also the leather-seller of Galena. Every true

man derives his patent of nobleness direct from God. Did not God choose David from the sheepfolds, from following the ewes great with young ones, to make him ruler of His people Israel? Was not the Lord of Life and all the worlds for thirty years a carpenter of Nazareth? Do not such careers illustrate the prophecy of Solomon, "Seest thou the man diligent in his business? He shall stand before kings." When Abraham Lincoln sat, book in hand, day after day, under the tree, moving around it as the shadow moved, absorbed in mastering his task; when James Garfield rang the bell at Hiram Institute, day after day, *on the very stroke of the hour*, and swept the school-room as faithfully as he mastered the Greek lesson; when Ulysses S. Grant, sent with his team to meet some men who were to load the cart with logs, and finding no men there loaded the cart with his own boy's strength; they showed in conscientious duty the qualities which were to raise them to become kings of men. But the youth was not destined to die in that deep valley of obscurity and toil in which it is the lot — perhaps the happy lot — of most of us to spend our little lives. The *hour* came; the *man* was needed. In 1861 there broke out that most terrible war of modern days. Grant received a commission as Colonel of Volunteers, and in four years the struggling toiler had risen to chief command of a vaster army than has ever been handled by any mortal man. Who could have imagined that four years could make that stupendous difference? But it is often so. The great men needed for some stupendous crisis have often stepped, as it were, through a door in the wall, which no one had noticed, and unannounced, unheralded, without prestige, have made their way silently and single-handed to the front. And there was no *luck* in it. He rose, as it has been said,

by the upward gravitation of natural fitness. It was the work of inflexible faithfulness, of indomitable resolution, of sleepless energy, of iron purpose, of persistent tenacity. In those five campaigns,—at Fort Donelson, in the desperate battle of Shiloh, at the siege of Corinth, in the successive assaults on Vicksburg, at Chattanooga, in those five days of carnage in the battle of the Wilderness, in battle after battle and siege after siege, *whatever* Grant had to do, he did it with his might. Other Generals might fail, he would *not* fail. He showed what a man could do whose *will* was strong. He undertook, as Gen. Sherman said, what *no one else* would have adventured, till his very soldiers began to reflect some of his own indomitable determination. His sayings reveal the man. "I have nothing to do with opinions, and shall only deal with armed rebellion." "In riding along the field," he said at Shiloh, "I saw that *either* side was ready to give way, if the other showed a bold front. I took the opportunity, and ordered an advance along the whole line." "No terms," he wrote to Gen. Buckner at Fort Donelson. And it is pleasant to note that General Buckner stood as a warm friend by his dying bed. "No terms other than unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted. I propose to move immediately upon your works." "My headquarters," he wrote from Nashville, will be in the field." "I propose to fight it out on this line, he announced at Virginia, "if it takes all summer." "I have no time," he said to Gen. Lee, "to count my dead." And so with a patience which nothing could tire, with firmness which no obstacle could daunt, with a military genius which embraced the vastest plans, yet attended to the smallest minutiæ, he defeated, one after another, every great General of the Confederates except Stonewall Jackson.

The Southerners felt that he held them as in the grasp of a vice, that he could neither be arrested nor avoided. When he stood at the head of more than a million men, he would have hurled a million of them, had it been necessary, against the ragged and dauntless veterans, to gather whom the noble Lee had, in his own language, been compelled "to rob both the cradle and the grave." For all this he has been *blamed*. He ought *not* to be blamed. He has been called "a butcher." It is *grossly unjust*. He loved peace. He hated bloodshed. His heart was generous and kind. He despised the mere pomp and circumstance of war. His *orders* were to *save* lives, to save treasure if he *could*, but at *all* costs to save his *country*. And he *did* save his country. His army cheerfully accepting the sacrifice, wrote its farewells, buckled its belts, and stood ready. The struggle was not for *victory*, it was for existence; it was not for glory, it was for life and death. Grant had "not only to defeat armies, but to annihilate *resources;* to leave *no choice* but destruction or submission. He saw that the brief ravage of the hurricane is infinitely less ruinous than the interminable malignity of the pestilence, and that in that colossal struggle, victory—swift, decisive, overwhelming, at all costs—was the truest mercy. In silence, in determination, in clearness of insight, he was like your Washington and our Wellington. He was like them also in *this*, that the word "*can't*" did not exist in his soldiers' dictionary, and that all which he achieved was achieved without bluster and without parade. In the hottest fury of battle, his speech was never more than "yea yea, nay nay." He met Gen. Lee at Appomattox, received his surrender with chivalrous delicacy, and issued immediate orders that the confederates should be supplied with rations. The moment

the enemy surrendered he gave them terms as simple and generous as a brother—terms which healed differences; terms of which they freely acknowledged the magnanimity. Not entering the capitol he had conquered, avoiding all ostentation, unelated by triumph as unruffled by adversity, he hurried back to Washington to stop recruiting and curtail at once the vast expenses of the war. After the surrender at Appomattox, not a shot was fired. The war of the secession was over. He had put his hand on the ploughshare, and looked not back at the crimson furrows. He had rained blow after blow, each following where the last had struck. He had wielded like a hammer the gigantic forces at his disposal, and had smitten opposition into the dust.

It was a mighty work, and he had done it mightily. Surely the light of God which manifests all things in the slow history of their ripening, has shown that for the future destinies of a mighty nation, it was a necessary and a blessed work. The church hurls her most indignant anathema at unrighteous war, but she has never refused to honor the faithful soldier who fights in the cause of his country and his God. The gentlest and most Christian of poets, has used the tremendous words that

> "God's most dreaded instrument
> In working out a pure intent,
> Is man, arrayed for mutual slaughter;
> *Yea, Carnage is His daughter.*"

We shudder, even as we quote the words; but yet the cause for which Grant fought, the unity of a great people, the freedom of a whole race of mankind, was as great and noble as that when at Lexington the embattled farmers fired the shot which was heard around the world. And the South has accepted that desperate and bloody arbitra-

ment. Two of the Southern Generals, we rejoice to hear, will bear his funeral pall. The rancor and fury of the past are buried in oblivion. True friends have been made out of brave foemen; and the pure glory and virtue of Lee and Stonewall Jackson will be part of the common national heritage, with the fame of Garfield and of Grant.

As Wellington became Prime Minister of England, and was hooted in the streets of London, so Grant, more than half against his will, became President and for a time lost much of his popularity. He foresaw it all; but it is for a man not to *choose* but to accept his destiny. What verdict history will pronounce on him as a politician, I know not; but *here* and *now* the voice of censure, deserved or undeserved, is silent. When the great Duke of Marlborough died, and one began to speak of his avarice, "*He was so great a man*," said Bolingbroke, "that I had forgotten he had that fault." It was a fine and delicate rebuke; and ours at any rate need not be the "feeble hands iniquitously just" which rake up a man's faults and errors. Those errors, whatever they may have been, we leave to the mercy of the merciful. We speak only with gratitude of his great achievements, beside the open grave. Let us write his virtues *on brass* for men's example; let his faults, whatever they may have been, be written in water.

The Roman satirist has said, how well it would have been for Marius if he had died as he stepped from the chariot of his Cimbric victory; for Tomperius if he had died after his Mithridatic war. And some may think, how much happier it would have been for Gen. Grant if he had died in 1865, when steeples clashed, and cities were illuminated, and congregations rose in his honor. Many dark clouds overshadowed the evening of his days: the blow of financial ruin, the dread of a tarnished reputation, the

terrible agony of an incurable disease. So we think. But God's ways are not as our ways. To bear that sudden ruin and that speechless agony required a courage nobler and greater than that of the battle-field, and human courage rose to the height of human calamity. "I am a man," said Frederic the Great, "born therefore to suffer. To the rigor of destiny I oppose my own constancy; menaced with shipwreck I will breast the tempest." In ruin, in sorrow, on the long death-bed, Grant showed himself every inch a hero, bearing his agonies and trials without a murmur, with rugged stoicism, with unflinching fortitude; yes, and we believe with a Christian's prayers and peace. Which of us can tell whether those hours of torture and misery may not have been blessings in disguise? Whether when earth's interests had crumbled to nothing, God may not have been refining the gold from dross till the strong man had been utterly purified by that strong agony, and

> "Pity, like a dewy twilight, came
> To close the oppressive splendor of his day."

We are gathered here in England to do honor to his memory. *Could* we be gathered in a more fitting place? We do not lack here the memorials which recall the history of your country. There is the grave of Andre; there is the monument raised by grateful Massachusetts to the gallant Howe; there is the temporary resting place of George Peabody; there is the bust of Longfellow; over the Dean's grave there is the faint semblance of Boston Harbor. We add another memory to-day. Whatever there be between the two nations to *forget* and to *forgive*, it is *forgotten*, it is *forgiven*. "I will not speak of them as two peoples," said Gen. Grant in 1877, "because, in fact, we are one people, with a common destiny, and that destiny

will be brilliant in proportion to the friendship and coöperation of the brethren dwelling on each side of the Atlantic." Oh, if the two peoples which are one people be true to their duty, true to their God, true to their Lord, who can doubt that in their hands are the destinies of the world? Can anything short of utter dementation ever thwart a destiny so manifest? Your *founders* were *our sons;* it was from our *past* that your *present* grew. The monument of Sir Walter Raleigh is not that nameless grave in St. Margaret's: it is the State of Virginia. *Yours* alike and *ours* are the memories of Captain John Smith and Pocahontas; of the Pilgrim Fathers; of Gen. Oglethorpe's strong benevolence of soul; of the mission labors of Eliot and Brainerd; of the apostle holiness of Berkeley and the burning zeal of Wesley and Whitfield; *yours* alike and *ours* are the plays of Shakspeare and the poems of Milton; *ours* alike and *yours* all that you have accomplished in literature or in history—the wisdom of Franklin and Adams; the eloquence of Patrick Henry and Webster; the song of Longfellow and Bryant; the genius of Hawthorne and Irving; the fame of Washington and Lee and Grant. But great memories imply great responsibilities. It was not for nothing that God has made England what she is; not for nothing that "the free individualism of a busy multitude, the humble traders of a fugitive people," snatched the new world from feudalism and from bigotry; from Philip II. and Louis XIV.; from Menendez and Montcalm; from the Jesuit and the Inquisition; from Torquemada and from Richelieu; snatched it from the grasp of France and Spain—to make it the land of the Reformation and the Republic, of Prosperity and of Peace. "Let us auspicate all our proceedings on America," said Edmund Burke, "with the old church cry *Sursum Corda.*"

But it is for America to live up to the spirit of such words, not only to quote them with proud enthusiasm.

> "We have heard of
> New times, new climes, new lands, new men, but still
> The same old tears, old crimes and oldest ill."

It is for America to falsify the cynical foreboding. Let her take her place side by side with England in the very van of Freedom and of Progress. United by a common language, by common blood, by common memories, by a common history, by common interests, by common hopes; united by the common glory of great men of which this Temple of Silence and Reconciliation is the richest shrine, be it the steadfast purpose of the *two* peoples who are *one* people to show to all the world not only the "magnificent spectacle of human happiness," but the still more magnificent spectacle of two peoples which are one people loving righteousness and hating iniquity—inflexibly faithful to "the principles of eternal justice which are the unchanging law of God."

IN MEMORIAM.

WASHINGTON AND GRANT.

Individual opinions in the aggregate must ever form the measure of social or national appreciation. The recognition of this standard renders it more difficult to define individual character, for none are so pure and upright as to escape public censure, or so selfish and groveling as to be without, at least, private friends, to uphold and applaud their acts. No two names, in a military sense, have been connected with greater practical results to the Nation's welfare than those of Washington and Grant. Both were maligned, both have been exalted, and each received the highest honors their country could bestow. Each was true, patriotic and generous in all their relations of life, and whose integrity could not be impeached. They were very different in general character. Washington was born and bred in a wealthy and aristocratic circle, and except in industrious habit was much in sympathy with his class. Grant, on the other hand, was born among and of the people, and with humble ancestry and association. The education of both was of a primitive character, Grant's only being under military discipline. Both had early experience in war, though of short duration, and both, before their great and successful careers commenced, had many associations in private life connected with the ordinary accumulation of the means of living. Washington did not lack in capital to carry out his enterprises, which enabled him to maintain an old-fashioned patrician life.

Grant had no means but what he earned from day to day, and his associations at all times were with humble and dependent people. During all this period in the experience of each, no one ever doubted the genuineness, honesty and patriotism of either. Neither could be called a politician or votary of political party, though each had distinct views of the principles of political science, which should govern their respective action under the circumstances which surrounded them. The success of each was through the culmination of a revolution, different in essence as well as degree, but both affecting materially the future of the American people. Washington, like Pericles, was both statesman and general, and had to originate measures both for carrying on his government and military operations which jointly occupied his mind for seven years with divided though strong intensity — and with little means. He had the wisdom without the personal ambition of many heroes of antiquity whose military tactics he had studied, but which he made applicable to republican warfare. He had to make the most of his talents, small means and imperfect implements of war to quell domestic treason around him, as well as to outwit the enemy in strategy, and beat them in the field of battle. No superior tactics of war later than those of Marlboro and Frederick the Great had been taught in his day, and an original code, measured by the difficulties of the situation, had to be adopted by him.

Both these great men deeply appreciated, habitually stood by, and retained their personal friends. Washington was the most sensitive and naturally most impulsive, yet more astute, and could better harmonize or get along with associates antagonistic to each other in civil or military life. He could not quietly bear insults nor help resenting

them except through his great cultivated self-restraint and self-control, which was the study of his whole life. Grant early learned to submit quietly to wrong from his superiors, and the amount of obloquy he endured before he rose to superior command was immense, and his patience incommensurable. He waited his time and found it, but strange enough he never sought revenge for his wrongs. His endurance was beyond measure, his persistence seemed a natural law ministering to every other rational force of his being. He was self-reliant; though ever ready to receive the opinions of others, he seldom made combinations that were not original with himself. He, perhaps, more than any other General, saw the depth and peril of the situation, and felt that hesitation or the use of small means to accomplish the great and necessary ends of the war where larger were required, was false philosophy and unmitigated cruelty. His mind received an impression as quick as that of Washington, but the force did not rebound with the same rapidity. He seemed to forget nothing, however, and the record of his mind, as though written upon a plate of steel, transferred itself with electric speed, and with great depth of impression, upon all others around him. He was not a statesman, and knew not always how to combine the best ability for carrying on the work of his civil administration. He sometimes made mistakes. Who does not? He fought for a rich nation well organized. It had plenty of men and money. New tactics, from Napoleon downward, had been studied. A revolution in arms and implements of war had filled the world in his generation with wonder. All these were at his command, and he brought them into use as naturally as the various new implements had been brought into the field of agriculture. No general had been called upon before in the history of

the world to use these to the extent that Gen. Grant used them, and the record of their execution now forms the military code of service of all existing nations. He claimed no originality, neither did he make any ostentatious display of superior generalship or genius. A specific object was before him to be accomplished. All the elements of nature and art were combined and brought to bear under his eye. Simply, strongly, irresistibly they moved around and onward and upward at his command, and the peace and reuniting of a nation was secured—this time with a free people, a perfect general government. In most wars genius leads the van, and marvellous ruins of broken and discarded implements of destruction are left behind, but in Grant's pathway legitimate conquest left nothing but the ordinary yet necessary and cruel emblems of War.

The record of Gen. Washington has been made a hundred years, and his history, with that of the American Republic, has been stereotyped throughout the world. A people of three millions have increased to sixty millions, and the thirteen original States have become republics, all united in one National Union. The life of Gen. Grant, with that of the new Union he did so much to establish, is now probably more studied than that of any other general or nation. There are two classes of people that are at the present time, more than at any other period, examining and forming criticisms upon the subject. One is the still living and formidable feudal aristocracies of the Old World, who, fearing a revolution, are seeking men and means to aid them in staying the encroachments of an enlightened people. The other, the people themselves, demanding only their natural rights, which they are beginning to fully understand. The latter now hear so much of the wonders of the American Union and its blessings that they are con-

stantly speculating how to get these. This has great significance to us, but not so much as the true conditions of things at home. Washington and Grant fought for a purpose, as did many thousand representative leaders who have gone to their rest. We are sometimes permitted to look into the purposes of Providence, and it requires no great study of the past or prescience for the future to see and understand that the purpose for which this Government was originally formed has not yet been fulfilled. With a soil capable of sustaining comfortably a population of five hundred million souls, and a climate equivalent in its reaches to the production of every necessary fruit or article of food; with their collaterals in growth, for and of its industrial support, and furnishing the necessary means of sustaining the highest civilization of a nationality; with a mixed population of all the old blood of Europe and Asia; it seems not at all unlikely that Providence has a mission still only just begun for this country different from any other yet known in the past. If this is so, the forefathers of the Republic with their work, the great mass of statesmen that have borne the middle burden of constitutional support and reform, with those of the new era under Lincoln and hundreds of others that were martyrs to the cause of universal freedom—then the recording angel writing the life and service of Washington and Grant will only point to greater, higher ones, of the servants of the Republic, yet to be, of which all this is only a small beginning.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

GENERAL GRANT'S ASSOCIATES

IN THE WAR AND THE GOVERNMENT.

The President of the United States, by a provision of the Constitution, is made Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy. Foremost of all in the civil conduct of the War of the Rebellion was President Lincoln, who became a martyr to the cause of freedom. He was an early and faithful friend of Gen. Grant, in whom he ever had entire confidence and trust, and to whom, with other officers, he entrusted the army. The history of his administration, as well as that of the associate generals of Grant, who afterward succeeded him in the Presidency, as well as the principal events of each term of official life, and the chronology of the war and the reconstruction of the States, is so intimately connected with the life and service of Grant that they cannot be properly separated from his own career, both as General in the field and subsequent head of the Government.

This memorial, intended as a fitting tribute and eulogy of the life and services of the leader of the armies to victory, and the Government to a practical reconstruction after peace was declared, would not be acceptable to Gen. Grant, if living, did it not give proper credit to those associated with him in accomplishing his own great work. The events of the war, which, if but briefly recited, directly lead to a new and vivid recognition of the names and services of that vast army who, living or dead, were ever regarded by Gen. Grant as the indispensable instruments under God of accomplishing the great work, and whose glory could not be separated from his own in the minds of the Amer-

ican people. A larger part of this band of patriots now sleep with the dead, but the living, with the children of all, now scattered throughout the whole land, peopled with sixty million souls, should not only be recognized, but enabled, through an epitome of history in condensed and concise form, by personal perusal, to recall the stirring scenes of their labors in the fields of bloodshed for freedom, as well as to aid in transmitting their memories to posterity through all future ages.

The survivors,— now making up the gilded letter roll of the Grand Army of the Republic, scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific, some in comfortable homes, and surrounded with all "that adorns and beautifies civilized life"; some, alas, in hovels, poverty and rags, still nursing festering wounds, but all patriots, need some little work within their means, pointing as a finger-board to memories of the past, to enable them to recall special encounters with the enemy, and the stirring events not immediately within their personal view, but intimately interwoven, through association with friends, with their own sufferings and triumphs.

It is these facts that have induced the writer to extend the memorial to what, under other circumstances, would seem to be too large a limit. All can gather truths through this extension, interesting as personal reminders of stirring events, as well as to enable them, wherever or however situated, to contribute personal reminiscences to posterity of a larger and fuller history of the true incidents of the war for freedom.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

"The fourteenth President of the United States was born in Hardin County, Kentucky, Feb. 12, 1809. The record

of his boyhood and youth, so far as we have been able to trace it, is not distinguished by anything more remarkable than the usual experience of children of pioneers in a new country. In 1816, he removed with his parents to what is now Spencer County, Indiana. Here he enjoyed the advantages of a little schooling — less than a year, however, in all. Whatever else he afterwards learned from books was without the aid of a schoolmaster, the result of his own energy and indomitable perseverance.

"In 1832, he served in the Black Hawk war, and on his return from that service was nominated for the Illinois Legislature from the county of Macoon. In 1834, he was elected to the Legislature, and reëlected in 1836, 1838 and 1840. While in the Legislature, he placed himself on record against slavery; and it is but just to say that the principles which actuated him then are the moving principles of the great party he represented as the Executive of the nation.

"For many years Mr. Lincoln was a prominent leader of the Whig party in Illinois, and was on the electoral ticket in several Presidential campaigns. In 1844, he canvassed the entire State for Henry Clay, of whom he was a sincere and enthusiastic friend, and exerted himself powerfully for the favorite of his party. In 1846, he was elected to Congress, and took his seat on the first Monday in December, 1847, the only Whig Representative from his State.

"In November, 1860, he was elected President of the United States by the Republican party."

PRINCIPAL EVENTS.—President Lincoln is inaugurated, with Hannibal Hamlin Vice-President, March 4, 1861. Gen. Scott has six hundred troops under his command at Washington; but the inauguration proceeds without difficulty. Fort Sumter is bombarded, April 12th and 13th, by

Gen. Beauregard, and surrenders Sunday P. M., April 14th. The President's proclamation for seventy-five thousand militia of the Union to serve three months under Gen. Scott is issued April 15th. Senator Wilson telegraphs to Gov. Andrew, who at once responds to the call. At sundown, four regiments of Massachusetts troops are assembled in Boston, and "the day following," says Lossing, "are on Boston Common, mustered in regular order, with banners flying and bayonets gleaming; each company with full ranks." Five Pennsylvania companies, without arms, reach Washington at night, April 17th, and, quartered in the Capitol, are warmly welcomed by the administration of the United States and members of the Washington Young Men's Christian Association. April 17th, the day on which Jefferson Davis issues Montgomery letters of marque and reprisal to interfere with commerce, the Sixth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers leaves Boston for Washington. April 19th, the anniversary of the battle of Lexington (April 19, 1875), they are attacked in the streets of Baltimore; three men are killed outright, and one is mortally wounded. The troops reach Washington on the evening of the 19th, and are the first full regiment who have answered the call. Moses H. Grinnell of New York, and Judge Crosby of Lowell, almost simultaneously and without conference, under date of April 17th and 18th, issue personal relief subscription papers for the soldiers and their families, and give a hundred dollars each towards the fund; and "the women of Bridgeport, Conn.," says Goodrich, "met together to roll bandages and prepare lint as early as April 15th; and on the same day Miss Almena B. Bates, of Charlestown, Mass., suggested similar philanthropic work." The Soldiers' Aid Society is organized in New York, April 20th; also one in Cleveland, Ohio,

on the same day. "April 21st, the ladies of Dr. Taylor's church, Philadelphia, organize a society, and make arrangements" (says the Rev. Mr. Moss,) "for the preparation of bedding, bandages, lint, etc." And from this and kindred Ladies' Aid Societies originate the "United States Christian Commission," led by George H. Stuart of Philadelphia, Edward S. Tobey and Charles Demond of Boston, and J. V. Farwell of Chicago, and the "United States Sanitary Commission," led by the Rev. Dr. Bellows of New York. Miss D. L. Dix, witnessing the mob at Baltimore, accompanies the Sixth Regiment to Washington, and offers her services in the welfare of the sick. Acting Surgeon General R. C. Wood "cheerfully and thankfully accepts them." Representatives from the Christian Associations of the country, and others in all the regiments, are constantly visited by friends with food, garments, and thousands of dollars from home, through the two great Commissions, who also furnish them with Bibles, Testaments and tracts in large numbers. Placards, "Sumter on Fire," "Rebels firing on the Burning Fort," and other hourly announcements, excite the freemen of the Republic to the highest enthusiasm, and within two weeks from the date of the President's proclamation upwards of three hundred thousand men offer their services in the defence of the Union. April 18th, the arsenal at Harper's Ferry is seized by Virginia troops; April 21st, the navy yard at Norfolk. May 16th, Ex-Gov. N. P. Banks, Benjamin F. Butler and John A. Dix are commissioned Major-Generals by President Lincoln. George B. McClellan's and John C. Fremont's commissions are dated May 14th. Major Anderson is made a Brigadier-General. Richmond becomes the rebel capital. The first meeting of the Confederate Congress occurs July 20th. Meantime, in April,

as preparations are being made to secure and repair the frigate "Pennsylvania," the "Columbus," "Delaware," "New York," "United States," "Columbia," "Raritan," "Plymouth," "Germantown," "Dolphin" and "Merrimack," at Gosport navy yard, opposite Norfolk, the entire fleet, through the treachery of professed loyalists, apparently falling into the hands of secessionists, an order is given by Com. McCauley to scuttle and sink ship by ship. Capt. (afterwards Admiral) Paulding arrives from Washington just as the work is being accomplished, and orders that the ships and navy yard shall be fired. Notwithstanding the immense conflagration, destroying millions of property, only a portion of the vessels and navy yard are burned, and the measure proves in many respects a failure. The next movement of the enemy is an attempt to capture Washington and proclaim Jefferson Davis dictator. Butler and his troops save the frigate "Constitution." Baltimore is under the control of secessionists. President Lincoln says, "I must have troops for the defence of the capital. The Carolinians are now marching across Virginia to seize the capital and hang me. What am I to do? I must have troops, I say; and as they can neither crawl under Maryland nor fly over it, they must come across it." Twiggs' treason in Texas having greatly reduced the regular army, the question is agitated respecting a call for volunteers as well as militia. Col. Robert E. Lee, of Arlington, is promised the position of General-in-Chief of the Confederate forces, and tenders his resignation as an officer of the United States. Officers, both army and navy, are proving traitors; and the city of Washington is not only threatened with capture, but conflagration. For several days, the President and Cabinet are surrounded by a body guard in the Capitol. The

basement of the building is subsequently turned into an immense bakery, with arrangements for regular army rations. Within ten days from the first proclamation and call for troops, eight thousand men, well armed, from New York, under direction of Gen. John E. Wool and the Union Defence Committee, arrive at Washington, and the capital is saved from seizure. Col. Frank E. Howe voluntarily receives, and handsomely entertains at his warehouse, New England soldiers on their way through New York. May 4th a Union meeting is held at Baltimore; and the army passing through the city is under the protection of Gen. Butler at the Relay House. He afterwards, May 14th, occupies the city, and forbids the display of secession flags, etc. Washington city being well garrisoned, Arlington Heights and Alexandria are occupied by Federal troops; and Gen. Butler takes command at Fortress Monroe, and declares escaped slaves "contraband of war." Major Theodore Winthrop, of Butler's staff, who fell at Big Bethel a few days later, wrote, "An epigram abolished slavery in the United States." Commissioners of the Confederacy, so called, are now on their way to Europe to enlist the sympathy, aid and recognition of foreign powers. Jefferson Davis' authorized pirates watch the commerce of the United States; and "insurrection becomes rebellion." June 10th, an unsuccessful attack is made by Union troops under Butler at Big Bethel and Newport News. June 27th, Gen. Banks issues his Baltimore proclamation and arrests the marshal of police. In July, Gen. McDowell moves with Union troops to Manassas Junction, and meets Gen. Beauregard of the Southern army. The first battle of Bull Run is fought Sunday, July 21st; and the Union troops, by the sudden and unexpected appearance of Johnston's army of the Shenandoah, are panic-stricken, and

driven back to Washington. This is the first great battle of the Rebellion. Congress appropriates five hundred million dollars to carry on the war, and authorizes the President to call for five hundred thousand men; and Gen. George B. McClellan is called to the command of the Army of the Potomac. Months are spent in organizing and disciplining the army. The battle at Ball's Bluff is fought in October, and Union troops are again defeated. Col. (Senator) Baker, of Oregon, is killed. McClellan succeeds Lieut.-Gen. Winfield Scott, who retires from service by the infirmities of age, Nov. 1, 1861.

1861.—Turning from the eastern to the western section of the country, we find that, commencing with the nomination of Lincoln, whose home is Springfield, Ill., thousands of liberty-loving people are educating themselves for the impending crisis; and, upon the surrender of Sumter, tens of thousands, afterwards hundreds of thousands, are preparing to move for the protection of Washington and the Republic. As early as Jan. 12th, the Legislature of Ohio passes a series of resolutions denouncing the secession movement. In April, George B. McClellan, Superintendent of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, is commissioned a Major-General of all the forces of that State, and Camp Dennison is established. In March, Gov. Morton, of Indiana, is preparing for action, and finally two hundred thousand troops are sent to the war. Gov. Yates, of Illinois, calls for an extra session of the Legislature, April 23d; and thousands of men are at once at Cairo and the confluence of the Ohio and the Mississippi rivers. Stephen A. Douglass denounces treason, and works for the Union like a true patriot, but on the 3d of June he is removed from earthly labors. Millions of money and thousands of troops are freely offered by the

Legislatures of the above States, and Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and others combined. Western Virginia is truly loyal, but Missouri and Kentucky are *temporarily* wanting. Returning to the Potomac, we find Ellsworth's Zouaves at Alexandria, May 23d. Their noble commander is shot dead by Jackson of the Marshall House. Again the country is determined to put down treason. A regiment is formed in New York called "Ellsworth's Avengers." Dr. Russell, correspondent of the London *Times*, constantly predicts the success of the rebels. The great agitation of the day is to capture Richmond, and "Forward to Richmond!" is the war-cry. Col. Duryea of New York is assigned the command of Camp Hamilton. June 4th, the position is given to Brig.-Gen. Price, of Massachusetts. Magruder abandons his flag, and becomes a Confederate General; this, too, after he had said to President Lincoln, "Every one else may desert you, but *I* never will." Gen. Butler leaves Fortress Monroe Aug. 18th. Col. Wallace is victorious in Northwestern Virginia. Rosecrans succeeds McClellan in the Shenandoah, July, 1861, at Beverly and Rich Mountain, and continues successful attempts to clear West Virginia of rebels. McClellan conducts a rout at Carrick's Ford. Turning again westward, we find Missouri and Kentucky divided in council. Gov. Jackson, of Missouri, is a persistent rebel, while a majority of the citizens are loyal. Gen. John Pope is in North Missouri. Capt. Lyon holds the arsenal for the Union, captures Confederate troops, and puts the Governor to flight. A battle is fought on Wilson's Creek Aug. 10th, and Gen. Lyon is killed. Another disastrous battle is fought in September. Gen. Fremont, commander of the Western Department, takes the field in person, proclaims martial law, and declares the slaves of rebels free;

but soon after, in November, turns over the command to Gen. Hunter. Subsequently, Gen. Henry W. Halleck is appointed to the same department. In November, Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, with three thousand men, goes down the river from Cairo, and attacks Belmont, Mo.; they are obliged to return to Cairo. Kentucky is, by majority, loyal to the Union, but secessionists keep her neutral. In September, rebel Gen. Polk invades the State and seizes Columbus. Gen. Grant, entering, takes possession of Paducah, and Kentucky soon decides for the Union. The Confederates concentrate at Bowling Green, but Federal armies drive them southward. The naval and military expeditions of 1861 are under the command of Com. Stringham, Gen. Butler, Com. Dupont, and Gen. W. T. Sherman. The first, in August, captures Hatteras Inlet. N. C., and the second Port Royal, S. C. By these and other means, the entire Southern coast is completely blockaded. The principal Confederate cruiser of the year is the steamer "Sumter," Capt. Semmes. She is left at Gibraltar, her officers proceeding to England for a better steamship (the "Alabama"). Both England and France recognize the Confederacy as a belligerent power, an established government; and, in the "Trent" affair England threatens war against the United States unless Ex-Senators Mason and Slidell (Confederate commissioners taken by Capt. Wilkes and Lieut. Fairfax of the "San Jacinto" from the British steamer "Trent," near Cuba, Nov. 8th, and sent to Fort Warren, Boston harbor,) are handed over to the British Government. Although British precedents are all in favor of retaining them (and the ship too), President Lincoln, who from the first regretted the capture, says with Sumner, "Let them go," and they are duly liberated. Russia stands by the Union.

1862.—The strength of the United States army, Jan. 1, 1862, is five hundred and seventy-five thousand men—two hundred thousand at Washington, under McClellan; two hundred thousand at Kentucky, under Grant, Halleck and Buell; a hundred and seventy-five thousand scattered throughout South Carolina, Fortress Monroe, the Lower Potomac, the Upper Potomac, Western Virginia, etc., under Gens. Sherman, Wool, Banks, Hooker, Kelley and Rosecrans. The strength of the Confederate army is about three hundred and fifty thousand, increased by conscription. During the year, slavery is prohibited in the territories of the United States and the District of Columbia. Colored troops are enlisted in the army, and a "test oath" is demanded. A few troops are raised by draft.

January 19.—A victory is gained by Federal troops, under Gen. George H. Thomas, at Mill Spring, on the Mississippi.

February 6.—Fort Henry, on the Tennessee, captured by Com. Foote.

February 16.—Fort Donelson, on the Cumberland, bombarded three days, surrenders to Grant. Sixteen thousand prisoners taken.

Bowling Green and Columbus are evacuated.

Nashville, Tenn., is occupied by Federal Gen. Nelson.

Andrew Johnson is appointed military governor of Tennessee.

Gen. Grant, with forty thousand men, meets Gens. Albert Sydney Johnston and Beauregard, who also have forty thousand, and a desperate battle is fought at Shiloh, the Confederates retreating to Corinth, Miss.

Two French princes of the House of Orleans, the Comte de Paris and the Duc de Chartres, visiting the capitol with their uncle, the Prince de Joinville, son of the late Louis

Phillippe, King of the French, are staff officers under Gen. McClellan from November, 1861, to July, 1862.

In July, Gen. Halleck is appointed commander-in-chief of the Federal army.

Confederate Gens. Van Dorn and Price attempt the capture of Corinth, held by Grant and Rosecrans. They are unsuccessful, and lose more than ten thousand men. Union loss about three thousand.

Gen. Buell opposes Bragg in East Tennessee, and holds Nashville and Louisville, Ky.

Gen. Kirby Smith enters Lexington, and in September threatens Cincinnati, Ohio.

Guerrillas, under Morgan and Forrest, are scattered throughout Kentucky, Tennessee and Indiana. Soon after the defeat at Cumberland Gap, Gen. Buell is superceded by Gen. Rosecrans, who gains a victory over Bragg, near Murfreesborough, December 31.

West of the Mississippi, the Federals, under Sigel, are victorious at Pea Ridge in March, 1862.

April 7.—Island No. 10, after three weeks' cannonading, surrenders to Gen. Pope and Com. Foote, and Pope returns to Corinth.

Memphis falls, and the Mississippi is open to Vicksburg.

Gens. Grant and William T. Sherman make an unsuccessful attack on Vicksburg; one of the Federal garrisons having disgracefully surrendered. Admiral Farragut, with his fleet, runs the gauntlet of the forts below New Orleans. Rear-Admiral Porter captures that city. Gen. B. F. Butler takes military possession, and confiscates the property of the disloyal. The fleet and admirals, proceeding up the river, capture Baton Rouge and Natchez, encounter the rebel ram "Arkansas," pass the batteries at Vicksburg, and join the Union fleet above. Gen. Banks succeeds Gen.

Butler at New Orleans. Pensacola, Fla., is evacuated May 9th; Galveston in October, afterwards recaptured by Texans. The Port Royal expedition captures Fernandina and other Florida ports; and Fort Pulaski surrenders to Gen. Hunter, who issues a proclamation of freedom.

Early in 1862, Gen. Burnside and Com. Goldsborough set sail from Fortress Monroe for Roanoke Island, which is duly taken, also other places on the North Carolina coast; Newburn, March 24th; Beaufort, on the 25th; Fort Macon, April 25th. The memorable fight between the rebel ram "Merrimack" and Ericsson's little "Monitor" occurs in Hampton Road, March 8th. The "Merrimack" is driven back to Norfolk, and the Union fleet is saved.

In Virginia, February, 1862, Gen. Lander is successful on the Potomac; and Gen. N. P. Banks drives Stonewall Jackson up the Valley of the Shenandoah. Gen. Shields wins at Winchester. McClellan takes possession of Manassas March 10th, and on the 11th is relieved as General-in-Chief, and conducts the army of the Potomac.

Gen. Fremont takes command of troops in West Virginia and Tennessee, Gen. Banks of those in the Shenandoah, and Gen. McDowell of those on the Rappahannock. McClellan, with a hundred thousand men, commences his Peninsula campaign towards Richmond *via* Alexandria, Fortress Monroe, the James and York rivers. Yorktown is evacuated, also Williamsburg. Gen. Wool takes possession of Norfolk in May. Union gunboats repulsed at Fort Darling. McClellan reaches White House on the Pamunkey, and holds Chickahominy, near Seven Pines and Fair Oaks. Rebel Gen. Johnston, being wounded, is relieved by Robert E. Lee, who becomes Richmond's defender. Gen. McClellan relies upon reënforcements from McDowell's army, near Fredericksburg; and Gen.

Fitz John Porter is stationed at Hanover Court House. Stonewall Jackson, reinforced to twenty thousand men, is ordered to attack the army under Gen. Banks, at Strasburg, of less than six thousand. Washington is threatened, and McDowell is compelled to return. Jackson joins Lee before Richmond, and another month is lost by McClellan, who transfers his army to the banks of the James. The Confederates are repulsed at Malvern Hill July 1st, after several terrible battles known as "Seven Days before Richmond." McClellan holds Harrison's Landing, and Lee returns to the rebel capital. The Army of Virginia is placed under Gen. Pope. Fremont resigns. In July, Gen. Halleck becomes General-in-Chief of the Union army. Lee commences operations against Pope at Cedar Mountain, Aug. 9th. Pope moves to the Rapidan, thence to the Rappahannock. On the 26th, Jackson enters Thoroughfare Gap, and cuts off Pope's railroad connection with Washington. Gen. Hooker meets Confederate troops at Kettle Run, under Gen. Ewell; and battles are fought at Manassas, Groveton, Bull Run and Chantilly. Federal Gens. Stevens and Kearney are killed. The Union troops return to Washington. Gen. Pope resigns, and the army is placed under the command of McClellan for the defence of the capital. Gen. Lee, flushed with success, crosses the Potomac to enter Maryland. McClellan overtakes him near the Cumberland Valley, at South Mountain, and drives him across the mountain. Sept. 15th, Harper's Ferry surrenders to Jackson, who immediately joins Lee at Antietam Creek and Sharpsburg. Sept. 17th, the great battle of Antietam is fought, and Lee is forced to recross the Potomac. In November, McClellan surrenders his command to Gen. Burnside; and Burnside, through no fault of his, is unsuccessful in an attempt to capture Rich-

mond by Fredericksburg. He is subsequently appointed to the command of the department of Ohio.

1863.—PRINCIPAL EVENTS.—Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, takes the initiative in raising colored regiments in the free States. Gen. Banks, commanding the Department of the Gulf, orders that a whole army corps be raised, eighteen regiments, to be called the "Corps d' Afrique." In Virginia, Gen. Hooker supersedes Burnside in command of the Army of the Potomac, and is badly beaten at Chancellorsville, in May, by Lee. Gen. Meade supersedes Hooker, and overcomes Lee at Gettysburg July 1st; and, July 4th, Gen. Pemberton at Vicksburg surrenders to Gen. Grant. The country is filled with rejoicing. "Independence Day receives a new consecration." July 8th, Gen. Gardner at Port Hudson surrenders to Gen. Banks. The Mississippi is opened its entire length, and the Confederacy is rent asunder. Other battles occur during the year, at Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Knoxville, etc. Three hundred thousand men are drafted. Riot in New York July 13th. West Virginia admitted. A frightful massacre is perpetrated at Lawrence, Kan. The prominent rebel privateers of the year are "The Alabama" and "Florida."

1864.—The expedition to Meridian, the Fort Pillow massacre, Red River expedition, and Federal defeat at Olustee, Fla., occur between January and April. In March, 1864, Gen. Grant is placed in command of all the armies of the Union, with the rank of Lieutenant-General. In May, he crosses the Rapidan with the Army of the Potomac, and the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg and Richmond, follow in quick succession. Gen. Sheridan drives the enemy from Maryland. Great victory at Winchester, "twenty miles away." "In October," says Campbell, "the victory at Cedar Creek closes the war in the Shenandoah Valley."

Gen. William T. Sherman, May 6th, commences a campaign, resulting in his famous "march to the sea"; and terrific battles are fought at Chattanooga, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountains, Atlanta, Fort McAllister, and Savannah, Ga. The privateer "Alabama" is sunk in the English Channel by the "Kearsarge," Capt. Winslow commanding. In August, Admiral Farragut wins a brilliant victory in Mobile Bay. Nevada is admitted. Abraham Lincoln is reëlected President, and Andrew Johnson Vice-President.

1865.—January 15th, Fort Fisher, N. C., surrenders to Admiral Porter and Gen. Terry. In February, Gen. Sherman takes Columbia, S. C. Charleston is abandoned, and on the 18th Gilmore raises the stars and stripes over Fort Sumter. Gen. Canby and Admiral Thatcher take Mobile in April. Gen. Wilson is fighting in Alabama, Gen. Stoneman in southwestern Virginia and North Carolina. Gen. Sheridan captures Early's army in the Shenandoah Valley, destroys the Richmond canal and railroad, and joins the army at Petersburg. March 9th Gen. Grant makes a final movement. April 9th Sheridan defeats Lee at Five Forks Cross-Roads. April 2d Grant captures Petersburg, and April 3d Richmond. April 1st Lee surrenders to Grant near Appomattox Court House. The loyal North is wild with enthusiasm. But April 14th President Lincoln is assassinated by a bold desperado named John Wilkes Booth; the Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State, is stabbed by another assassin; and the joy of the free States is soon hushed in deepest sorrow.

1865.—March 4th. Extract from the last Inaugural Address of President Lincoln: "With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him

who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphans; to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and a lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

"Whereas, on the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing, among other things, the following, to wit:

"That, on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State, or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforth and forever, free; and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom;

"That the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people therein respectively shall then be in rebellion against the United States, and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such States shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence

that such State and the people thereof are not then in rebellion against the United States;

"Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States, in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and government of the United States, and as a fit necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion, do, on this first day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in accordance with my purpose so to do, publicly proclaimed for the full period of one hundred days from the day of the first above-mentioned order, and designate, as the States and parts of States wherein the people thereof respectively are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following, to wit: Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, except the parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemines, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terre Bonne, Lafourche, St. Mary, St. Martin and Orleans, including the city of New Orleans. Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia, except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkeley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Ann and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth, and which excepted parts are, for the present, left precisely as if this proclamation were not issued.

"And by virtue of the power, and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States and parts of States are, and henceforward shall be, free; and that the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.

"And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defence; and I recommend to them that, in all cases, when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

"And I further declare and make known that such persons of suitable condition will be received into the armed service of the United States, to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.

"And upon this, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight [SEAL.] hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*"

SUCCESSION OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT, ANDREW JOHNSON.

1865.—April 15th, Andrew Johnson, Vice-President, takes the oath as President. Gen. Johnston surrenders to Sherman. The assassin Booth, captured in a barn, refuses to surrender, and is shot. Other conspirators are hanged or imprisoned. Three hundred thousand Union men, and as many more Confederates, have been sacrificed to the Rebellion; hundreds of thousands are wounded; and the

four years' war is closed. Number of men furnished on both sides, from April, 1861, to June, 1865, 2,666,999. National debt, $2,750,000,000.

Disagreements between Congress and the new President respecting the reconstruction of States recently in rebellion. Congress is pronounced by the President an illegal body, and its measures are repeatedly vetoed. Slavery is declared abolished by a three-fourths vote of the States. A Freedman's Bureau is established at Washington under the charge of Gen. Howard. Jefferson Davis is captured, disguised in a woman's cloak and shawl, and sent to Fortress Monroe. The Southern Confederacy is at an end.

1866.—The Republican President affiliates with the Democratic party. Cabinet officers resign. Second Freedmen's Bureau bill passed over the President's veto. Tennessee returns to the Union July 23d. Emperor Louis Napoleon advises the United States that the French troops in Mexico, under Emperor Maximilian, are to be immediately withdrawn. Cyrus W. Field succeeds in laying the Atlantic cable between Europe and America. Telegraphic communication established.

1867.—By a two-thirds vote of both houses, Congress overrules the President's veto of the Reconstruction bill; also the Tenure-of-office bill and the District of Columbia Elective Franchise bill. All persons are now permitted to vote, without distinction of race or color. The loyal people sustain Congress and denounce the President. In consequence of further vetoes of important measures, Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, moves the immediate impeachment of the President. The resolution is adopted, 137 to 38, forty-five not voting. Nebraska is admitted as a State. A national bankruptcy law is passed. Alaska is purchased of Russia for seven million two hundred thousand dollars, gold.

1868.—January 13th. By vote of the Senate, Mr. Stanton returns to the Department of War, after temporary suspension by the President.

Feb. 21st, the President removes Mr. Stanton, and appoints Gen. Lorenzo Thomas *ad interim*. Congress objects, and Mr. Stanton remains. Feb. 22d, the House votes, 126 to 47, that "Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors"; and articles of impeachment are accepted March 2d. The Senate is convened as a court for the trial of the President March 5th, Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase presiding. Postponements follow. The trial commences March 30th, and the case is submitted to the Senate May 6th. On the 26th, the President is acquitted. Mr. Stanton resigns as Secretary of War. The Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution is adopted by the necessary number of State Legislatures, and the Fifteenth is suggested. The Pacific Railroad is in course of completion. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant is inaugurated President of the United States, and Schuyler Colfax Vice-President, March 4th, 1869.

President Johnson's Amnesty Proclamation.

By the President of the United States of America:

"Whereas, the President of the United States, on the 8th day of December, 1863, and on the 26th day of March, 1864, did, with the object of suppressing the existing rebellion, to induce all persons to return to their loyalty, and to restore the authority of the United States, issue proclamations offering amnesty and pardon to certain persons who had directly or by implication engaged in said rebellion; and

"Whereas, many persons who had so engaged in the said

rebellion have, since the issue of said proclamation, failed or neglected to take the benefits offered thereby; and whereas many persons who have been justly deprived of all claim to amnesty and pardon thereunder by reason of their participation directly or by implication in said rebellion, and continued hostile to the Government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, now desire to apply for and obtain amnesty and pardon;

"To the end, therefore, that the authority of the Government of the United States may be restored, and that peace, order and freedom may be established;

"I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do proclaim and declare that I hereby grant to all persons who have directly or indirectly participated in the existing rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, amnesty and pardon, with the restoration of all the rights of property, except as to slaves, except in cases where legal proceedings under the laws of the United States, providing for the confiscation of property of persons engaged in the rebellion, have been instituted; but on the condition, nevertheless, that every such person shall take and subscribe the following oath, which shall be registered for permanent preservation, and shall be the tenor and effect of the following, to wit:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm), in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully defend the Constitution of the United States and the union of the States thereunder; and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion, with reference to the emancipation of slavery; so help me God."

"The following classes of persons are excepted from the benefits of this proclamation:—

First—All who are, or shall have been, pretended civil

or diplomatic officers or otherwise, domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate government.

Second—All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion.

Third—All who shall have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate government above the rank of Colonel in the army, or lieutenant in the navy.

Fourth—All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.

Fifth—All who resigned or tendered the resignation of their commissions in the army or navy of the United States, to evade the duty in resisting the rebellion.

Sixth—All who have engaged in any way in treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war, persons found in the United States service, as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

Seventh—All persons who have been or are absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eighth—All military or naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the government in the military academy at West Point, or in the United States Naval Academy.

Ninth—All persons who hold the pretended offices of Governors of States in insurrection against the United States.

Tenth—All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States and passed beyond the Federal military lines into the so called Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eleventh—All persons who have engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas, and all persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in

destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British Provinces from the United States.

Twelfth—All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof, by taking the oath prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bond of the military or naval authorities or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war, or persons detailed for offences of any kind, either before or after the conviction.

Thirteenth—All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimate value of whose taxable property is over $20,000.

Fourteenth—All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation, December 28, 1863, or the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, and who have not thenceforward kept and maintained the same inviolate.

Provided that special application may be made to the President for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted class, and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts, and the peace and dignity of the United States. The Secretary of State will establish rules and regulations for administering and recording said amnesty oath, so as to insure its benefits to the people, and guard the Government against fraud.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be [SEAL.] affixed. Done at the city of Washington this 29th day of May, A. D. 1865, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

By the President: ANDREW JOHNSON.

W. H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*"

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

ADMINISTRATION OF RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

FROM 1877. — Term, four years.
WM. A. WHEELER, Vice-President.

The private character of President Hayes has been without blemish. Religious, temperate and prudent, he was a fine type of a man. In war, he distinguished himself; in national legislation, he honored himself and his State; as Governor of Ohio, he laid the foundation for the distinguished position he since received at the hands of the nation. His administration was pure and unsullied, so far as he personally could influence it, and was marked by the highest liberality towards the South and justice to the whole nation. If his magnanimous policy to the rebel States was not appreciated by them it was no fault of its broadness and sympathetic tenor, from the beginning of his administration to its near end. Surprising results to the country have followed his even and temperate government, and its future prosperity has been secured by its foresight, economy and prudence.

ADMINISTRATION OF GARFIELD AND ARTHUR.

1881.

James A. Garfield was born in the township of Orange, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, on the nineteenth day of November, 1831. While the country was passing through its first great struggle against treason, in the suppression of nullification, and Webster, Clay, Benton and other distinguished statesmen at the capital were putting forth, with maturity of manhood and herculean strength, all their powers of logic against secession, there was born, in a

humble log cabin in the wilderness of the growing West, one who was afterwards to be found among the first and most successful on the battlefield of internecine war for the preservation of the union of the states, subsequently to become one of the prominent statesmen in the halls of Congress, and finally eclipsing them all by becoming a candidate for the executive chair, as the successful champion of national freedom.

President Garfield and Vice-President Arthur took the oath of office March 4, 1881, in the usual form and amidst universal demonstration, at Washington. The cabinet was composed of—

James G. Blaine, Secretary of State.
William Windom, Secretary of the Treasury.
Robert Lincoln, Secretary of War.
W. H. Hunt, Secretary of the Navy.
Wayne MacVeagh, Attorney General.
Thomas L. James, Postmaster General.
S. J. Kirkwood, Secretary of the Interior.

In the appointment of the officers of the government by President Garfield, there unfortunately arose much dissatisfaction on the part of the friends of Gen. Grant, who felt that their feelings should be considered in the matter. This led to the resignation of the two senators from New York, and some reflections upon the Vice-President, who naturally took a great interest in the matter and stood by the friends who had caused his distinguished elevation. This became more conspicuous when the successful appointees and friends of the President rather ignored the Vice-President in their councils of future policy of the administration of government affairs. This course was not only unjust to Gen. Arthur as a man, but as one who

was next in succession to the president, and who ever ought to be recognized in the councils of State. Gen. Arthur's fidelity to trusts had always been recognized by both friends and enemies, and under all the circumstances he could not be blamed for adhering to distinguished friends of long standing, and to whom the administration owed their election. The manner in which he thus kept faith with them could not merit censure by those less distinguished and honored. His independence and stalwart position so firmly maintained, secured the respect of all his friends, and the nation at large.

The administration of President Garfield, however, promised much satisfaction and good to the American people, and it is quite probable that all party differences would have been healed by his wisdom in affairs, but for the dastardly act of the assassin Guiteau, who struck him down on the second day of July, when the hopes of the people had risen to the highest point of satisfaction. He died at Long Branch, N. J., Sept. 19, 1881, and was succeeded by the Vice-President.

GENERAL ARTHUR.

Chester Allan Arthur who, by the tragic death of his predecessor became President of the United States, was a native of Vermont. He was born in Franklin County, in that State, October 5, 1830. He was the eldest son of Rev. Dr. William Arthur, a Baptist clergyman, who came to the United States from the County of Antrim, Ireland, his native place, when only eighteen years of age. Chester A. Arthur was a strong, tall and broad-shouldered boy, fond of out-door exercises and sports, and withal inclined to be studious. Under the guidance of his father,

who, as a graduate of Belfast (Ire.) University, was an excellent classical scholar, he began his preparation for college in Greenwich, Washington County, N. Y., and finished it at the grammar school in Schenectady. Entering College, young Arthur at once showed the benefit of his early training by taking and maintaining a high rank in his class. He was graduated from Union College at the age of eighteen years, in 1848, receiving the high honor of being one of six out of a class of 100 who were elected members of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, because they had the best standing in their studies. After leaving Union College he began the study of law in the Ballston Law School, but his necessities compelled him to earn money, and, while still pursuing his law studies, he obtained the position of principal of an academy at North Pownal, Vt., where, for a year, he prepared boys for college. It is not a little singular that about a year after his departure a young student named James A. Garfield came to the same place and taught school. How curiously the lives of these men seem to have crossed each other, and how sad the fate of the one which has elevated the other to the very highest office in the gift of the American people! In the year 1851, having by great economy saved $500, young Arthur went to New York city and entered the law office of E. D. Culver as a student. Two years later he was admitted to the bar, and thenceforward followed the legal profession with marked success.

"President Arthur took the oath of office in the marble room at the capitol in Washington, in the presence of the members of the cabinet, the justices of the supreme court, a few senators and members of the House of Representatives, all who could be notified in time to be present.

"General Sherman, General Grant, his firm friend, Rear Admiral Nichols, Hannibal Hamlin, General Beale and a few others were also present, forty persons in all.

"This step was taken after a conference held between the President, Secretary Blaine and the attorney general.

"Very few persons knew that the oath was to be administered until the ceremony was over. The President and the members of the cabinet had assembled in the marble room a little before 12 o'clock. Chief-Justice Waite, in his full robes of office, accompanied by the associate justices, came from the supreme court room.

"The doors were immediately closed, and without any formality President Arthur arose, and standing upon one side of the centre-table, Chief-Justice Waite on the other, took the oath of office.

"The President's manner was calm and composed, and his response, 'So help me God,' was in firm tones and without a tremor."

President Garfield's administration, governed in its measures by a peculiar genius of his own, coupled with that of a more enterprising and aggressive one of some of his immediate advisers, had not yet become settled. His great, warm heart went out to personal friends in full measure, and there was a feeling of anxiety in the public mind that his personal sympathies in the selection of advisers would lead him too far in that direction for the general public good. The Vice-President, with all his experience, had been left out of his councils, and the partisan friends of the President throughout the country showed him but little cordiality.

ADMISTRATION OF CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

At the death of President Garfield, Gen. Arthur brought to the executive chair much more talent and experience, and a better balanced mind than any Vice-President who had become President through the death of the Executive when in office. Notwithstanding this, his ability and principles were not generally known and appreciated by the whole people, and he succeeded to the Presidency under the most disadvantageous conditions.

Under the painful and shocking circumstances amidst which Gen. Arthur became President, the assassination of President Garfield, the whole country was politically and commercially afloat in the sea of uncertainty. The Republican party was almost fatally divided through the jealous intrigues of partisan leaders. Its success at the previous election was only finally assured through the patriotic and active coöperation of Gen. Grant and his friends. This fact, well-known, became a terror to that portion of office holders and seekers who were adverse to Gen. Grant's administration, and who unfortunately transmitted their own anxiety and distrust to their friends throughout the country. It was feared by them that the new President would resent the coolness they had shown toward the friends of Gen. Grant, and hence his position was made the more uncomfortable by their assertive distrust.

Gen. Arthur soon surprised his enemies as well as his friends with ample proof that he was the President of the whole people, and not of a party in its partisan sense; that he fully comprehended the situation, and that no personal friendships, however strong, and to which he had and ever would by nature be loyal, should for a moment

turn him from his high sense of public duty, or sway his executive management in the least, against what he thought to be for the benefit of the nation as a whole. He had not sought the position of Vice-President, even, and never became unmindful that Providence made him President.

His administration was a success, a triumphant success; and from the peculiar industrial and financial condition of the country, and the unsettled and distrustful state of the public mind in every respect, a greater work was done in the succeeding six months of his term than had ever been accomplished before within that period under any other President. This would, beyond question, have made him his own successor, had he been, as he should have been, re-nominated as the candidate of his party.

It is understood that his original nomination as Vice-President was according to the wishes, and to gratify Gen. Grant.

The Women Who Supported the Cause.

The Republican party and humanity owe much to the magnanimous, philosophic and high-toned women of the United States, who have stood by and upheld its interests and principles during the last quarter of a century, without which support the victories would have been doubtful, soulless and fruitless, and their results of little value to the moral world. Examples of woman's labors in the broad field of conflict and regeneration are as numerous almost as the sex itself, not only before, but during and since the rebellion. It was one of the highest honors that could be paid to a political party, that women came forward to engage in its work, uphold its laws, and support the ordinances of its great reform. Her whole power of spiritual, intellectual and physical energy was often thrown into the contest. The specialties in which she was engaged through the war were numerous, both as to individual labor and the moral support of others. Aside from the thousands of thousands which became leading and practical workers through the rebellion, we choose three, who sectionally and educationally represent the whole mass, and who individually, without impropriety, can be mentioned as fitting representatives of this class of leading American women.

In these, one from the New England States, one from the West and the third from the South, or educated under southern influences, we find a trinity of the political graces, which comprehends all that any party could desire

without in any sense detracting from the beauty or strength of woman, the wife, mother or leader in the social world, in religion and moral progress.

Mrs. Nathaniel P. Banks, of Massachusetts, was one of the first in New England, with her husband, to withdraw her sympathies from the Democratic party on the anti-slavery question, and who, in 1851, when he was elected to the legislature upon that issue, and became the Speaker of the House, lent her whole influence and energies, spared from the domestic hearth, to the encouragement of the great idea to be perpetuated as a party measure. Nothing was demanded specially for women, no claims were asserted except those involving the general and universal humanitarian idea, though the cause of temperance, ever near her heart, subsequently found place, through such influences as hers, in the first Republican platform of the old Bay State. From the work of the coalition legislature of that year grew the ideal germ which finally culminated in the formation of the Republican party in Massachusetts in 1854. On state occasions Mrs. Banks entertained the friends of the party and of the young Speaker of the House, with grace and interest becoming a New England woman and the wife of a rising statesman.

When General Banks was elected to Congress, the sphere of influence and usefulness of his wife was greatly enlarged; but she carried the same practical principles with her in the association with congressmen and their wives at Washington, which was maintained at her humble home upon the farm at Waltham. A most trying position indeed was hers, when her husband was elected Speaker of the National House of Representatives, who is ever

expected to keep open house and entertain not only members of his own party, but all others, as well as hosts of attendant politicians from every part of the country. In those days dinner parties and lunches, given by public officials, without wine, was an almost unheard of thing; yet the Speaker's wife would make no concessions on that point. Wine was prohibited at her table, yet the delicate dinners and entertainment inspired by her presence, and administered with so much tact and grace, satisfied all, and no woman in Washington was more popular than she.

As Governor of Massachusetts, as General in the army, the friends of General Banks ever found in his wife most efficient aid and support in all their duties as public officers as well as independent reformers and private citizens. She was foremost in establishing and supporting benevolent societies during the war, and with great executive ability guided their action until they were safely placed in the hands of other ladies, who completed the work she had so seasonably inaugurated. But above all these considerations in the estimate of a leading female character were shown those of the wife, mother and friend. Mrs. Banks has been a model in all these spheres of action, as few would deny. Somewhat debarred in early life from the enjoyment of the higher advantages of classical education, with her native energy of character, and amid the cares of household duties and a numerous family of children, she grasped knowledge with firm hand and earnest heart, and acquired several foreign languages; being a great general reader, she became in intellectual acquirements equal to most finished scholars of her sex. She ever took personal supervision of the education of her children, who have proved apt scholars under the hands of such an experienced and interested teacher. None

who were visitors at her home, whether at the capital of the State or country, none who had the right to call her husband or herself by the endearing name of friend, will ever deny that in all her qualifications of goodness or greatness did her character ever shine more conspicuously than in this special department of her association. Perhaps there are few women who as a duty to a high principle grasped more firmly a great political idea, and with more earnestness successfully carried it out, when coupled with the imperative and incessant claims upon the wife, mother and friend, than Mrs. Nathaniel P. Banks, of Massachusetts.

Mrs. John C. Fremont was one of the pioneer ladies and workers of the Republican party. She was the daughter of Thomas H. Benton, for thirty years United States Senator from Missouri, and one of the old leaders of the Democratic party. Mrs. Fremont had all the opportunities of Northern, Southern and European education, which in her case fortunately had the effect to enlarge as well as vivify the powers of her own mind and native talent; this, too, without absorbing the prejudices which so often follow the teachings of southern ladies in general upon humanitarian and sectional questions. She was familiar with the plantation, the negro hut, the slave hospital, the fashion as well as the cultivation of the extreme South, the brilliant society of Washington, and some of the imperial courts of Europe. In strong contrast was all this to a personal experience in camp-life on the Rocky Mountains, in Indian prairie huts and mountain wigwams, and a traveller upon seas and rivers, in ocean steamers and birch canoes, sometimes with sick children carried for

days in her arms upon Indian ponies with only a savage guide. Often anxious and careworn, she was still active in aiding her husband, in both political and private life, as surveyor of the Rocky Mountain pass and as United States Senator. Through all these scenes the testimony of all agree that she was the same intellectual, spiritual, heroic, gentle, well-balanced wife, mother and friend, never losing her equipoise for a moment, or appearing unfitted for whatever emergency awaited her at any point. Long before the writer had the favor of her personal acquaintance, he had been told these things of "Jessie Fremont;" while on a long journey through the wilds of the West, in company with one of the humble but intelligent and appreciative mountain guides of General Fremont, he heard an account of many adventures, proving all this, and which, so far as observation went, were years after more than confirmed by a personal acquaintance with the remarkable lady herself. The metaphysician and moral philosopher in estimating her character, may ask whether this form of birth, intellect, soul and experience is the one to become a pioneer anti-slavery Republican, to battle not only the early and fixed associations of life, but combat personal attacks from hundreds, and perhaps thousands, of individual associates, connected by the strongest ties of blood and affinity, who were bred, educated and still believe in slavery as a divine institution. Yes, "Jessie Fremont" was all this, and just the woman to be the wife of the first candidate of the Republican party for president. From position, intellect and education she was all that could be desired, and through the whole campaign, as well as through the terrible struggle of rebellion, devastation, reconstruction, she has acted well her part, and has gathered well-earned laurels. Those

who have seen Mrs. Fremont in her domestic home, surrounded by her young family, can with the writer say with propriety that she was a most remarkable woman in the executive management of house affairs, and in the education of her children.

Familiar with foreign languages herself, she taught her children to speak them as a daily duty. As an entertainer of the political friends of the general, she succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations or demands of all. She was often the umpire upon important questions in discussion among them, when the character of her father was sometimes shown prominent through the wisdom and firmness displayed, and her advice on the subject was generally considered final and satisfactory. In a moment the gentle wife and mother appeared upon the stage again, caressing or disciplining her children in some simple form of etiquette; and the genial, but ever instructive and entertaining friend, would appear uppermost, until some important topic would come up for discussion and digestion, when "Portia" would ascend her throne again. Probably there are few women of Mrs. Fremont's birth and education, that so early become practical abolitionists or who have done so much to secure the freedom of slaves. Still in executive position as the Governor of Arizona, General Fremont, as is said by those who are near, and are capable of judging, finds the strongest and most efficient aid in the services of his wife while administering the affairs of State in a new and fast-settling Territory — the same where once they travelled upon mules, with Indian guides, and not a white settler within hundreds of miles; often buried in deep snows, and sometimes nearly famished for want of food. A strange picture in the march of the settlement and civilization of the American

continent! The settlement of the Pacific coast and slopes of the Rocky Mountains, with the production of all their wealth and governing influence, received more of its first impulse and subsequent support from the wife of Fremont than from any other woman in existence. That vast country will remember the effort with historic gratitude. The Republican party, the nation, the cause of humanity, the freedmen living and the millions yet unborn, will ever have cause to remember with respect and love Jessie Benton Fremont.

MRS. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

The name of the third of these representative women needs hardly to be mentioned. She is a true type of the cultivated, moral and religious West; who in her position at the White House so admirably represented the whole country, and is the pride of every true American,—a woman whom all delight to know. She is the special upholder of temperance in high places; the support of morals in political, as well as social life; the adorning light of the religious world as exemplified in the private walk of the citizen, as well as at the executive mansion of the Republican President of the United States. Her history belongs to the whole country, and has been deeply written upon the hearts of the people. In the honors and credit of the administration of the government by her husband, she had the good woman's share, and certainly no wife of a President since the days of Martha Washington has been looked upon with more confidence, respect and love than Mrs. Rutherford B. Hayes.

Chronological Record of the Rebellion.

1860.

Nov. 6. Abraham Lincoln elected President, Hannibal Hamlin, Vice President.

" 7. The "Palmetto flag" hoisted in Charleston harbor.

" 10. South Carolina Legislature proposes secession.

" 11. Senator Hammond, of South Carolina, resigns.

" 18. Georgia appropriates $1,000,000 to arm the State.

Major Anderson sent to Fort Moultrie.

Dec. 1. Great secession meeting at Memphis.

" 3. Congress meets.

" 10. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury, resigns.

" 13. The President opposes reinforcing Fort Moultrie.

" 14. General Cass, Secretary of State, resigns.

" 18. Crittenden compromise introduced into United States Senate.

" 20. South Carolina adopts secession ordinance.

" 22. Crittenden compromise defeated in committee of 13.

" 25. Members of Congress from South Carolina resign.

" 26. Major Anderson, with 111 men, takes possession of Fort Sumter.

" 27. Revenue cutter "Wm. Aiken" surrendered to South Carolina authorities.

" 28. South Carolina authorities take Castle Pinckney and Fort Moultrie.

" 29. John B. Floyd, Secretary of War, resigns.

1861.

Jan. 2. Governor Ellis, of North Carolina, takes possession of Fort Macon.

" 4. Governor Moore, of Alabama, seizes Fort Morgan, and United States arsenal at Mobile.

National fast day by order of the President.

" 8. Jacob Thompson, Secretary of Interior, resigns.

" 9 to Feb. 1. Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana and Texas pass secession ordinances.

Steamer "Star of the West" fired on in Charleston harbor.

" 11. John A. Dix appointed Secretary of Treasury, *vice* Thomas, resigned.

" 13. Florida troops take possession of Pensacola navy yard.

" 18. Virginia appropriates $1,000,000 for State defence.

" 21. Jefferson Davis resigns his seat in the United States Senate.

" 24. United States arsenal at Augusta, Ga., seized.

Feb. 1. Mint and custom house, New Orleans, seized by Louisiana authorities.

" 4. Southern Confederacy formed at Montgomery, Ala.

Peace congress meets at Washington — Ex-President Tyler, President.

" 9. Jefferson Davis elected President of Southern Confederacy.

" 19. Fort Kearney, Kansas, seized by the Confederates.

Mar. 1. General Twiggs expelled from the army for treason.

Peace congress adjourned, after a stormy session; accomplished nothing.

Mar. 5. Beauregard takes command at Charleston, S. C.
" 7. Beauregard stops all intercourse between Fort Sumter and Charleston.
Apr. 12. Bombardment of Fort Sumter commenced.
" 13. Major Anderson capitulates, and sails for New York.
" 15. President Lincoln calls for 75,000 volunteers.
" 17. Jefferson Davis offers letters of marque to privateers.
" 18. Arsenal at Harper's Ferry destroyed by the commander.
Colonel Coke and 400 men from Pennsylvania arrive at Washington.
" 19. The 6th Massachusetts regiment fired on in Baltimore; 2 soldiers and 11 of the mob killed.
President Lincoln declares the Southern ports in a state of blockade.
" 20. Gosport navy yard and 8 war vessels destroyed.
The 4th Massachusetts regiment arrives at Fortress Monroe.
" 25. Virginia proclaimed a member of Southern Confederacy.
May 4. McClellan placed in command of the department of Ohio.
" 5. General Butler takes possession of the Relay House, Maryland.
" 6. Arkansas secedes.
" 11. Charleston, S. C., blockaded.
" 13. England acknowledges the insurgent States as belligerents.
" 16. General Scott orders the fortification of Arlington Heights.
" 18. Gen. Butler takes command of the department of Virginia, headquarters at Fortress Monroe.

May 20. North Carolina secedes; Kentucky declares neutrality.

" 21. Tennessee secedes.

" 22. Fortifications at Ship Island destroyed by Unionists.

" 24. Federal troops cross the Potomac; Alexandria occupied; Colonel Ellsworth shot.

" 26. All postal services in the seceded States suspended.

June 3. Hon. Stephen A. Douglas died at Chicago.
Beauregard takes command of Confederates at Manassas Junction.

" 10. Major Winthrop killed at Big Bethel.

" 14. Confederates evacuate Harper's Ferry.

" 15. The captured privateer "Savannah" arrives at New York.

" 17. General Lyon defeats the Confederates at Booneville, Mo.

" 20. General McClellan assumes command in West Virginia.

" 29. The Wheeling government, Virginia, acknowledged by the President.
The privateer "Sumter" escapes from New Orleans.

July. First United States war loan — $250,000,000.

" 4. Congress meets in extra session.

" 6. Fremont appointed to command of Western department.

" 11. Nine Southern members expelled from the United States Senate.

" 16. The President authorized to call out 500,000 men.

" 22. McClellan takes command of army of the Potomac.

Aug. 3. Confiscation bill passed.
" 5. Commodore Alden bombards Galveston.
" 6. Congress adjourns.
" 10. General Lyon killed at Wilson Creek.
" 14. General Fremont declares martial law in St. Louis.
Mutiny of the 79th New York regiment at Washington.
" 16. General Wool takes command at Fortress Monroe.
" 16. President suspends all commerce with seceded States.
" 23. A large body of Cherokee Indians join Confederates.
" 26. The Hatteras expedition sail from Fortress Monroe.
" 29. Capture of Forts Hatteras and Clarke.
Sept. 6. Gen. Grant takes possession of Paducah, Ky.
" 11. President Lincoln orders Gen. Fremont to modify his emancipation proclamation.
" 18. Secession members of Maryland Legislature sent to Fort McHenry.
" 20. Lexington, Mo., surrendered to the Confederates.
" 21. Ex-Vice President Breckinridge joins the Confederates.
Oct. 11. Confederate steamer "Nashville" escapes from Charleston.
" 29. Naval expedition under Commodore Dupont and Gen. Sherman leaves Fortress Monroe.
Nov. 1. Gen. Scott resigns as commander-in-chief; Gen. McClellan succeeds him.
" 7. Halleck assigned to the command of department of the West.

Nov. 8. Mason and Slidell taken from a British steamer.
" 18. Confederate States Congress convened at Richmond, Va.
" 24. Mason and Slidell placed in Fort Warren, Boston Harbor.
Dec. 4. Breckinridge expelled from the United States Senate for treason.
" 6. Occupation of Beaufort, S. C., by United States forces.
" 11. All the islands adjacent to Port Royal occupied by Union forces.
" 21. 17 stone vessels sunk in the harbor at Charleston, S. C.
" 30. New York and Boston banks suspend specie payment.

1862.

Jan. 1. Mason and Slidell delivered to the British Minister.
" 12. The Burnside expedition sail from Fortress Monroe.
" 13. E. M. Stanton appointed Secretary of War, *vice* Cameron, resigned.
Cameron nominated Minister to Russia, *vice* Clay, resigned.
" 18. Death of Ex-President Tyler, at Richmond, Va.
Feb. 5. Jesse D. Bright expelled from the United States Senate.
" 6. Fort Henry, on Tennessee River, surrenders to Com. Foote.
" 8. Gen. Burnside captures 6 forts on Roanoke Island.
" 22. Jefferson Davis inaugurated President of the Southern Confederacy.

Mar. 3. Brigham Young elected Governor of Deseret, Utah.

" 8. The "Merrimac" destroys 2 United States vessels.

" 9. United States Battery "Monitor" defeats the "Merrimac."

" 11. Gen. McClellan removed from the supreme command of the army, and appointed to the command of the army of the Potomac.

Apr. 2. President Lincoln's emancipation resolution passed the Senate.

" 8. National tax bill passed United States House of Representatives.

" 24. Destruction of Dismal Swamp canal completed.

" 27. Stars and stripes raised over United States mint in New Orleans. Gen. Butler lands his troops near Fort St. Philip.

" 28. Forts Jackson and St. Philip surrender.

May 7. President Lincoln visits Fortress Monroe and the fleet.

" 9. Confederates evacuate Pensacola and destroy the navy yard.

" 11. Confederates blow up the "Merrimac."

" 12. Natchez surrendered to Com. Farragut.

" 25. Gen. Banks retreats from Winchester to Martinsburg.

" 26. Additional troops called for by government. Gen. Banks' army crosses the Potomac. Confiscation act passes the House of Representatives.

June 6. Tax bill passes United States Senate.

" 20. Porter, with 10 mortar boats, arrived off Vicksburg.

June 26. Gen. Pope assigned to command of the Virginia army.

" 27. Bombardment of Vicksburg commenced. Fremont relieved of his command, at his own request.

July 1. President Lincoln calls for 600,000 volunteers.

" 11. Gen. Halleck appointed commander of all land forces.

" 22. Siege of Vicksburg abandoned.

" 27. Steamer "Golden Gate," from San Francisco, burned; 230 passengers and one and a half millions treasure lost.

Aug. 4. Draft ordered for 300,000 militia.

" 5. Gen. Robert McCook murdered, riding in an ambulance.

" 20. Sioux Indians repulsed at Fort Ridgely, Minn.

Sept. 2. Martial law declared in Cincinnati.

" 5. Confederate army commences crossing into Maryland.

" 7. McClellan takes command in person of Potomac army.

" 17. Cumberland Gap evacuated by the Federals.

" 22. President Lincoln issues his emancipation proclamation.

" 24. Convention of loyal governors at Altoona, Penn.

" 25. *Habeas corpus* suspended by the United States Government.

" 29. Gen. J. C. Davis kills Gen. Nelson at Louisville. Gen. Thomas succeeds Gen. Buell in command.

Oct. 10. Confederate Gen. Stuart's cavalry reaches Chambersburg, Penn.

" 30. Gen. Mitchel dies of yellow fever, at Beaufort, S. C.

Nov. 5. Gen. Burnside succeeds Gen. McLellan.
" 15. Gen. A. G. Hamilton appointed military Governor of Texas.
" 16. President Lincoln enjoins the observance of the Sabbath.
" 18. The "Alabama" escapes from Martinique.
" 22. All political State prisoners released.
Dec. 6. Gen. Banks' expedition sails from New York for New Orleans.
" 16. Gen. Banks succeeds Gen. Butler at New Orleans.
" 17. Union troops occupy Baton Rouge.
" 31. West Virginia admitted as a State.

1863.

Jan. 1. President Lincoln declares all the slaves in the Confederate States free.
" 9. Exchange of 20,000 prisoners effected.
" 10. Bombardment of Galveston begun.
" 11. Gunboat "Hatteras" sunk by the "Alabama."
Feb. 12. National currency bill passes the Senate.
Mar. 21. Death of Major-General E. V. Sumner.
Apr. 7. Ship "Morning Star" captured by the "Alabama."
" 22–May 2. Grierson's raid.
May 8. Col. Streight's command (1700) captured. Confederate Gen. Van Dorn killed by Dr. Peters.
" 10. Death of Stonewall Jackson.
" 13. Yazoo city captured by Union gunboats.
" 18. Commencement of the battles before Vicksburg.
" 25. Confederate navy yard destroyed at Yazoo city.
" 28. First colored regiment from the North leaves Boston.

June 1. Gen. Gilmore succeeds Gen. Hunter in the South.

" 2. 3000 Confederate prisoners arrive at Indianapolis.

" 17. Kilpatrick defeats Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry brigade.

" 21. Lee makes his second invasion of Maryland.

" 26. Rear-Admiral Foote dies in New York.

" 28. Mead succeeds Hooker in command of Potomac army.

July 4. Vicksburg surrenders to the Union army.

" 8. Port Hudson, with 7000 prisoners, surrenders to Banks.

Gen. Morgan invades Indiana and captures Corydon.

" 13–16. Great riot in New York.

" 31. Martial law in Kentucky.

Aug. 21. Lawrence, Kan., pillaged and burned by Quantrell's guerrillas; many citizens murdered.

" 23. Shells thrown into Charleston, nearly six miles range. Fort Fisher, near Wilmington, bombarded.

Sept. 1. Gen. Burnside occupies Knoxville, Tenn.

" 10. Gen. Burnside captures Cumberland Gap.

" 15. President Lincoln suspends the *habeas corpus* act.

Nov. 5. Brownesville, Texas, captured.

Dec. 4. Gen. Longstreet raises the siege of Knoxville.

1864.

Feb. 1. President Lincoln orders a draft for 500,000 men. Kilpatrick and Dahlgren's raid on Richmond.

May 8. Gen. Grant commissioned as Lieutenant-General.

May 12. Gen. Grant appointed to command the United States armies.
" 25. Gen. Forrest captures and fires Paducah, Ky.
Apr. 26. Government accepts the service of one-hundred days' men.
May 5. Gen. Butler lands on the south side of the James.
" 7. Sherman begins his march against Atlanta.
" 13. Sheridan reaches Hanover Junction in rear of the enemy.
June 19. The "Kearsarge" sinks the "Alabama."
" 30. Secretary Chase resigns; Hon. W. P. Fessenden appointed his successor.
July 5. Confederates under Early invade Maryland.
" 30. Chambersburg, Penn., partially burned. Explosion of a mine at Petersburg.
Aug. 5. Commodore Farragut gains a victory in Mobile Bay.
" 18. Weldon Railroad seized by Gen. Grant.
" 23. Fort Morgan surrenders.
Sept. 19. Gen. Sheridan's victory in the Shenandoah Valley.
Oct. 7. Pirate vessel "Florida" captured by the "Wachusett."
Nov. 3. The "Albermarle" destroyed by Lieutenant Cushing.
" 16. Gen. Sherman commences his march to the sea.
Dec. 21. Gen. Sherman enters Savannah, Ga.
1865.
Jan. 15. Union troops and fleet capture Fort Fisher.
Feb. 4. Illinois black laws repealed.
" 18. Gen. Gilmore takes possession of Charleston, S. C., and hoists the old flag over Fort Sumter.

Feb. 19. Fort Anderson, N. C., taken.
" 23. Raleigh, N. C., captured.
Mar. 2. Gen. Sheridan captures Gen. Early and his army.
" 10. Gen. Sherman occupies Fayetteville, N. C.
" 17. Confederate congress adjourned *sine die.*
Apr. 1. New and higher tariff comes into force.
" 2. Gen. Lee's line at Petersburg carried.
" 9. Gen. Lee surrenders with his whole army to Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain, appointed by Gen. Grant to receive the same.
" 14. President Lincoln assassinated by J. Wilkes Booth.
" 15. Death of Lincoln; Andrew Johnson becomes President.
" 26. Gen. Johnston surrendered.
" 27. Booth, the assassin, mortally wounded and captured.
May 4. Gen. Dick Taylor surrenders.
" 10. Jefferson Davis captured.
" 22. Proclamation opening Southern ports, and exceptional amnesty.
" 24. Grand review of Gen. Sherman's army at Washington. Jefferson Davis indicted for treason.
" 26. Kirby Smith surrendered.
May 31. Gen. Hood and staff surrendered. End of rebellion.
July 7. The assassins of President Lincoln hung.
Nov. 2. National thanksgiving.
" 10. Execution of Wirz, the Southern prison-keeper.
Dec. 18. Slavery declared constitutionally abolished.
1866.
May 3. Colorado bill vetoed.

June 7. President Johnson's address against the Fenian movement.

July 16. Congress passes the second Freedman's Bureau bill over veto.

Sept. 6. Corner-stone of Douglas monument laid at Chicago.

Dec. 20. Suffrage given to colored men in District of Columbia.

1867.

Feb. 9. Nebraska admitted as a State.

Mar. 2. Tenure of office bill passed. Reconstruction bill passed over President's veto.

Apr. 10. Russian-American treaty approved by the Senate.

May 13. Jefferson Davis released on bail.

July 1. Congress meets in extra session.

" 19. Supplementary reconstruction bill passed over veto.

" 20. Congress adjourns until November.

Aug. 12. President Johnson suspends Secretary Stanton from office.

1868.

Jan. 1. Gen. A. D. McCook succeeds Gen. McKenzie in the sub-district of the Rio Grande.

" 5. United States Military Asylum at Augusta, Me., burned.

" 6. Congress meets: President censured for removing Sheridan. Secretary Seward announces that twenty-one States have ratified the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution.

" 11. Chinese government appoints Anson Burlingame (former United States Minister) Special Envoy. Salary, $40,000.

Jan. 13. The Senate non-concurred in Stanton's suspension.
Feb. 18. Senate bill passed for the reduction of the army.
" 21. The President declares Gen. Thomas in Stanton's place.
" 24. The House of Representatives impeach the President.
Mar. 12. Bill passed to abolish tax on manufactures.
" 18. Admiral Farragut received by the Pope of Rome.
" 30. Impeachment trial commenced in the Senate.
May 22. Arrival of the Chinese embassy in New York.
" 26. Impeachment trial ends: President Johnson acquitted. Secretary Stanton resigns.
" 29. Grand Army of the Republic decorates Union soldiers' graves.

Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the United States.

FIRST ADMINISTRATION. 1789–97. 8 YEARS.

1789. George Washington, Virginia, President.
John Adams, Massachusetts, Vice-President.

SECOND ADMINISTRATION. 1797–1801. 4 YEARS.

1797. John Adams, Massachusetts, President.
Thomas Jefferson, Virginia, Vice-President.

THIRD ADMINISTRATION. 1801–9. 8 YEARS.

1801. Thomas Jefferson, Virginia, President.
Aaron Burr, New York, Vice-President.
1805. George Clinton, New York, Vice-President.

FOURTH ADMINISTRATION. 1809–17. 8 YEARS.

1809. James Madison, Virginia, President.
George Clinton, New York, Vice-President.
1813. Elbridge Gerry, Massachusetts, Vice-President.

FIFTH ADMINISTRATION. 1817–25. 8 YEARS.

1817. James Monroe, Virginia, President.
Daniel D. Tompkins, New York, Vice-President.

SIXTH ADMINISTRATION. 1825–9. 4 YEARS.

1825. John Q. Adams, Massachusetts, President.
John C. Calhoun, South Carolina, Vice-President.

SEVENTH ADMINISTRATION. 1829–37. 8 YEARS.

1829. Andrew Jackson, Tennessee, President.
John C. Calhoun, South Carolina, Vice-President.
1833. Martin Van Buren, New York, Vice-President.

EIGHTH ADMINISTRATION. 1837–41. 4 YEARS.

1837. Martin Van Buren, New York, President.
Richard M. Johnson, Kentucky, Vice-President.

NINTH ADMINISTRATION. 1841–45. 4 YEARS.

1841. William H. Harrison, Ohio, President.
John Tyler, Virginia, Vice-President. Became President.

TENTH ADMINISTRATION. 1845–49. 4 YEARS.

1845. James K. Polk, Tennessee, President.
George M. Dallas, Pennsylvania, Vice-President.

ELEVENTH ADMINISTRATION. 1849–53. 4 YEARS.

1849. Zachary Taylor, Louisiana, President.
1850. Millard Fillmore, New York, Vice-President. Became President.

TWELFTH ADMINISTRATION. 1853–57. 4 YEARS.

1853. Franklin Pierce, New Hampshire, President.
William R. King, Alabama, Vice-President.
(Died April 18.)

THIRTEENTH ADMINISTRATION. 1857–61. 4 YEARS.

1857. James Buchanan, Pennsylvania, President.
John C. Breckinridge, Kentucky, Vice-President.

FOURTEENTH ADMINISTRATION. 1861–69. 8 YEARS.

1861. Abraham Lincoln, Illinois, President. (Assassinated 1865.)
Hannibal Hamlin, Maine, Vice-President.
1865. Andrew Johnson, Tennessee, Vice-President. Became President.

FIFTEENTH ADMINISTRATION. 1869–77. 8 YEARS.

1869. Ulysses S. Grant, Illinois, President.
Schuyler Colfax, Indiana, Vice President.
1873. Henry Wilson, Massachusetts, Vice-President.

SIXTEENTH ADMINISTRATION. 1877. 4 YEARS.

1877. Rutherford B. Hayes, President.
William A. Wheeler, Vice-President.

SEVENTEENTH ADMINISTRATION. 1881. 4 YEARS.

1881. James A. Garfield, President.
Chester A. Arthur, Vice-President. Became President.

EIGHTEENTH ADMINISTRATION. 1885.

1885. Grover Cleveland, President.
William H. Hendricks, Vice-President.

Battles of the Great Rebellion.

U. Union army victorious.
C. Confederate army victorious.

1861.

U. Fairfax C.H., Va., June 3.
C. Big Bethel, June 10.
C. Carthage, Mo., July 5.
U. Laurel Hill, Va., July 10.
U. Rich Mountain, July 11.
U. Carrick's Ford, Va., July 13.
C. Scragtown, Va., July 13.
C. Blackburn Ford, July 18.
C. Bull Run, July 21.
C. Wilson Creek, Mo., Aug. 10.
U. Boone C.H., Va., Sept. 1.
U. Carnifex Ferry, Va., Sept. 10.
U. Cheat Mountain, Va., Sept. 12.
U. Papinsville, Mo., Sept. 21.
U. Romney, Va., Sept. 24.
U. Santa Rosa Island, Fla., Oct. 9.
U. Fredericktown, Mo., Oct. 21.
C. Ball's Bluff, Oct. 21.
U. Wild Cat, Ky., Oct. 21.
U. Romney, Va., Oct. 25.
U. Springfield, Mo., Oct. 26.
U. Gauly Bridge, Va., Nov. 1.
U. Forts Walker and Beauregard, at Port Royal, Nov. 7 — captured.
C. Belmont, Mo., Nov. 7.
U. Piketon, Ky., Nov. 11.
U. Camp Allegheny, Dec. 13.

Drawn. Mumfordville, Ky., Dec. 17.
U. Drainsville, Va., Dec. 20.

1862.

U. Port Royal Island, Jan 2.
U. Huntsville, Mo., Jan. 4.
U. Prestonburg, Ky., Jan. 10.
U. Mill Springs, Ky., Jan. 19.
U. Fort Henry, Ky., Feb. 6.
U. Fort Donelson, Feb. 16.
C. Fort Craig, New Mexico, Feb. 21.
U. Pittsburg Landing, March 2.
U. Pea Ridge, Ark., March 8.
U. Newbern, N. C., March 14.
U. Winchester, Va., March 23.
U. Valle's Ranch, New Mexico, March 28.
U. Putnam's Ferry, Ark., April 1.
U. Shiloh, April 6, 7.
U. Island No. 10, April 8 — surrendered.
U. Fort Pulaski, April 11.
U. Camden, N. C., April 19.
U. Parotta, N. M., April 23.
U. New Orleans, April 25 — captured.
U. Monterey, Tenn., May 3.
U. Williamsburg, Va., May 5.
U. West Point, Va., May 7.
U. McDowell, Va., May 8.
C. Farmington, Miss., May 9.
U. Louisburgh, Va., May 23.
C. Front Royal. Va., May 23.
U. Bottom Bridge, Va., May 24.
U. Corinth, May 27.
U. Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, June 1.
U. Memphis, June 6 — gunboats.
U. Union Church, Va., June 7.
U. Cross Keys, Va., June 8.

C. Port Republic, Va., June 9.
C. James Island, S. C., June 14.
U. Battles before Richmond, June 25 to July 1.
C. Murfreesboro, Tenn., July 13.
U. Fayetteville, Ark., July 14.
U. Moore's Hill, July 28.
U. Baton Rouge, Aug. 5.
U. Cedar Mountain, Aug. 9.
U. Williamsport, Tenn., Aug. 11.
U. Yellow Creek, Mo., Aug. 13.
U. Centreville, Va., Aug. 28.
C. Bull Run (second), Aug. 30.
C. Richmond, Ky., Aug. 30.
U. Weldon, Va., Aug. 31.
C. Chantilly, Va., Sept. 1.
U. Bretton's Lane, Tenn., Sept. 1.
U. South Mountain, Md., Sept. 14.
C. Harper's Ferry, Sept. 15.
U. Antietam, Sept. 17.
C. Munfordsville, Sept. 17.
U. Inka, Miss., Sept. 19.
C. Augusta, Ky., Sept. 27.
U. Corinth, Miss., Oct. 4.
U. Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 9.
U. Maysville, Ark., Oct. 22.
U. Fayetteville, Ark., Oct. 28.
U. Cone Hill, Ark., Nov. 28.
U. Prairie Grove, Ark., Dec. 7.
C. Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13.
U. Kingston, N. C., Dec. 14.
U. Dumfries, Va., Dec. 23.
U. Van Buren, Ark., Dec. 28.
C. Vicksburg, Dec. 28, 29.
U. Murfreesboro, Dec. 31 to Jan. 4, 1863.

1863.

U. Arkansas Post, Jan. 10.
U. Deserted House, Va , Jan. 30.
U. Kelley's Ford, Va., March 17.
U. Milton, Tenn., March 20.
U. Cottage Grove, Tenn., March 21.
U. Franklin, Tenn., April 8.
U. Fayetteville, Ark., April 18.
C. Beverly, Va., April 24.
C. Fairmount, W. Va., April 30.
U. Port Gibson, May 1.
C. Fredericksburg, May 3–5.
U. Farnden's Creek, Miss., May 12.
U. Jackson, Miss., May 14.
U. Baker's Creek, Miss., May 16.
U. Big Black River Bridge, Miss., May 17.
U. Belle Plain, La., May 21.
C. Port Hudson, May 27.
U. Triune, Tenn., June 11.
U. Gettysburg, Penn., July 1–3.
U. Helena, Ark., July 4.
C. Fort Wagner, July 18.
U. Kelly's Ford, Aug. 1.
U. Grenada, Miss., Aug. 17.
U. Fort Smith, Ark., Sept. 1.
C. Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 20.
U. Madison C. H., Va., Sept. 22.
U. Chattanooga, Nov. 25.
U. Knoxville, Nov. 29.

1864.

C. Olustee, Feb. 20.
U. Shreveport, La., April 8.
C. Fort Pillow — massacre, April 12.
U. The Wilderness, May 5, 6.

U. Spottsylvania, May 12.
C. Newmarket, Va., May 15.
U. Dallas, Ga., May 28.
U. Cold Harbor, Va., June 3.
U. Piedmont, June 5.
U. Bottom Bridge, Va., June 12.
U. Lost Mountain, June 16.
C. Monocacy, July 9.
U. Atlanta, Ga., July 20.
U. Morefield, Va., Aug. 7.
U. Dalton, Ga., Aug. 15.
U. Winchester, Va., Sept. 19.
U. Fisher's Hill, Sept. 22.
U. Cedar Creek, Oct. 19.
U. Blue River, Mo., Oct. 23.
U. Hatcher's Run, Oct. 27.
U. Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30.
U. Nashville, Dec. 16.

1865.

U. Wilmington, Feb. 22.
U. Kingston, N. C., March 10.
U. Averyboro, N. C., March 16.
U. Bentonville, N. C., March 19.
U. Five Forks, Va., April 1.
U. Before Richmond, April 1–3.

WAR OF THE REBELLION, 1861–65.

United States soldiers killed in battle, 61,362; died of wounds, 34,727; died of disease, 183,287; total died, 279,376; deserted, 199,105; captured, 212,608.

Confederate soldiers who died of wounds or disease (partial statement), 133,821; deserted (partial statement), 104,428; captured, 476,169.

The Balance Sheet of the Government

Before and Since the War, 1859 and 1865.

The receipts into the Treasury during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1859, were as follows:—

From Customs	$49,565,824 38
From Public Lands	1,756,687 30
From Miscellaneous Sources	2,082,559 33
From Treasury Notes	9,667,400 00
From Loans	18,620,000 00
Aggregate resources for the year ending June 30, 1859	$88,090,787 11

Which amount was expended as follows:—

Civil, Foreign and Miscellan's,	$23,635,820	94
Interior (Indians and Pensions)	4,753,972	60
War Department	23,243,822	38
Navy Department	14,712,610	21
Public Debt	17,405,285	44
Total expenses for the year	$83,751,511	57
Balance in Treasury July 1, 1859	4,339,275	54

The receipts into the Treasury during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, was $1,898,532,533.24, of which were received:

From Loans applied to expenses	$864,863,499 17
From Loans applied to Public Debt	607,361,241 68
From Internal Revenue	209,464,215 25
Expenditures for the year	$1,897,674,224 09
War Department charged with	1,031,323,360 79
Balance in Treasury July 1, 1865	858,309 15
Total increase of Public Debt during the year	941,902,537 04

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, FROM JULY 31, 1865, TO MARCH 1, 1871.

	Maximum War Debt, July 31, 1865.	*Debt at Close of Last Admin., March 1, 1869*	*Outstanding Debt, March 1, 1871.*
Five-twenty six-per-cent stock	$606,569,500	$1,602,587,350	$1,424,098,300
Other six-per-cent stock	302,301,042	283,677,400	283,678,100
Ten-forty five-per-cent stock	172,770,100	194,567,300	194,567,300
Other five-per-cent stock	27,022,000	27,022,000	20,000,000
Three-year 7.30-per-cent notes	830,000,000	.....	.....
Three-year six-per-cent notes	212,121,470	.....	.....
Total funded	$2,150,784,112	$2,107,854,050	$1,922,343,700
Greenback notes	$473,114,799	$356,021,073	$356,100,186
Greenback certificates	205,822,845	71,140,000	55,238,000
Gold certificates	.....	28,775,560	29,657,500
Fractional currency	25,750,032	36,781,547	40,573,748
Past-due notes and bonds	17,263,120	6,422,464	3,261,112
Total treasury circulation	$721,950,796	$499,140,644	$484,830,546
Less gold in treasury	35,337,858	98,741,261	103,174,209
	$686,612,938	$400,399,383	$381,656,337
Less currency balance	81,401,775	16,853,529	20,854,606
Net treasury circulation	$605,211,163	$383,545,854	$360,801,731
Total principal of debt	$2,755,995,275	$2,491,399,904	$2,283,145,431
Yearly interest, in gold	$64,419,628	$124,255,350	$113,194,949
Yearly interest, in currency	87,412,423	2,134,200	1,657,140
Total amount of interest charge	$151,832,051	$126,389,550	$114,852,089

Results of the War.

Human Slavery in the United States has been abolished and prohibited forever! Its existence in a Republic, was entirely inconsistent with social, civil or political progress. This was as obvious to most of the original deep thinkers who founded the government, as to the advanced statesmen that succeeded them. A compromise, however, had to be made, to an industrial compact, then in force, existing both North and South, but which then was thought to be temporary and of short duration. Washington, Jefferson, Adams and a host of other distinguished statesmen tolerated the concession and permitted the engrafting upon the body politic of an institution that nearly undermined and for the time disintegrate, its principles to the very foundation. The increase and value of slave labor, soon after the compact of 1789, became enormous, through the accelerated growth of cotton, sugar and rice, and hence the first constitutional Seal of the Government to the institution became dangerous for future internal peace. At first the compact was thought to be evanescent, containing the seed or germ of its own hasty extinction, but it chrystalized deeper and deeper each year, and finally became the more clearly marked as a destructive cancer upon the body politic. This greatly embarrassed the second line of statesmen who succeeded the makers of the Constitution and who saw and felt the dangers but despaired of a practical remedy, except through peaceful pecuniary means. As sworn

Constitutional supporters of the government, they could look only to Constitutional means for the extinction of Slavery. Webster as a legislator could only approve and adopted that course. Garrison as an agitative moralist chose the higher law for his field of action. Yet the former was as much an abolitionist as the latter.

Misconceptions, jealousies, criminations, and recriminations, circulated from state to state, from South to North, with lightning speed. Domestic circles were agitated, public assemblies were made tumultuous, and both social and political science as principles, became clouded with bitter partizanship, and an irrepressible conflict succeeded. And thus desolating war with the loss of millions of lives and billions of money, purchased freedom from Human Slavery, and the Constitution and Country for the first time became at peace with the moral law.

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